

Press, Radio, State Dep't Plotted To Suppress Cease-Fire Plan

Daily Worker

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SPEAK OUT NOW

An Editorial

THE COUNTRY was robbed yesterday of the most important piece of news coming out of the UN.

That news was that the Soviet delegate, Vishinsky, had proposed an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with the setting up of an 11-nation UN commission to negotiate all remaining issues AROUND THE TABLE, with a two-thirds vote to carry all propositions. Vishinsky's proposal is the only resolution before the UN calling for an immediate cease-fire.

NOT A SINGLE New York paper had the decency, the honesty or the courage to tell this vital news to its readers!

Not a single national radio commenta-

tor had the decency to place this proposal before his audience.

In fact, there took place a concerted, systematic, totalitarian suppression of this vital fact on a scale so complete that only one conclusion is possible.

That is, that the highest government circles had ordered this fantastic act of deceit and chicanery in a plot to keep it from the country.

AND WHAT PURPOSE could this unprecedented piece of censorship have?

One and only one—to sabotage and destroy the nation's demand for an end of the war in Korea; to smash through in the UN approval for the spread-the-war line of

(Continued on Page 5)

Vishinsky's Cease-Fire Plea That the Press Suppressed

Following is the part of the text of Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky's November 24 address to the First (Political) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly which was suppressed by the press, radio and State Department.

The Daily Worker is the only newspaper in the U. S. to date to publish this most important part of the latest Soviet proposal to end the war in Korea.

THE INDIAN DRAFT resolution, in our opinion, offers no way out of the deadlock—no more than does the U. S. draft resolution, which figures here under the guise of a 21-Power draft resolution, and no more than does the Mexican or the Peruvian draft resolutions. None of these drafts offers a solution of the question of the exchange of prisoners of war. All of them are based on an unjust, spurious and therefore weak foundation, which crumbles under the weight of the portentous questions that are being dealt with here.

"Speaking of the draft resolution offered by the Indian delegation, one cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that that draft is unsuitable because it contains nothing which would be conducive to an immediate cessation of hostilities. Try to find one word in that draft resolution which is devoted to the idea that the war in Korea should come to an end; no matter how carefully you comb that resolution, you will find nothing of the sort.

The authors of the resolution apparently do not think of that; they do not contemplate it, they do not visualize it. They have no such active desire or aspiration to put an end to the bloodshed in Korea.

"Only in the preamble—and there is a most generalized way—

does the Indian draft resolution say that the negotiations at Panmunjom are designed to put an end to the hostilities in Korea. And that is all. There is a dearth of proposals for ending the hostilities in Korea; there is no such thing in the Indian draft resolution.

"To be just, one must admit that the 21-Power draft resolution contains nothing of the sort, either. Nor does the Mexican draft resolution or the Peruvian draft resolution. That proves once again that these draft resolutions have a certain common feature, a common hallmark.

"AT THE PRESENT SESSION of the General Assembly, as at previous sessions, the Soviet Union has pressed from the very outset for the consideration of measures designed to put an end to the hostilities in Korea and to effect a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Soviet Union has always stressed that this is the major task before the United Nations.

"At the sixth session, the dele-

gation of the USSR submitted proposals to that end, which unfortunately failed of adoption. At the present session, the USSR delegation resolutely and vigorously supported the Polish draft resolution, which contained a demand for the immediate cessation of hostilities. It is well known that our insistent demands that this question should be considered first were turned down under the pressure exerted by the U. S. and a number of other delegations.

"Moreover, the Soviet Union delegation, from the very commencement of the consideration of the Korean question in the First Committee, submitted a proposal for its peaceful settlement and for the establishment of a commission which would have the task not only of extending all possible assistance in the repatriation of the prisoners of war by both sides—which is, of course, the most important aspect of the issue—but also of extending its assistance in the solution of all other outstanding

(Continued on Page 6)

Unionists Send \$\$ to Press Fund

Electrical, auto, distributive workers and printers were among the unionists who yesterday contributed to our \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Enclosed find \$15 in contributions from a group of electrical workers," read one message. "We pledge 50 cents per person a week, or a total of \$4 each week for the remainder of the campaign."

There was \$20 to be credited to George Morris' labor column, by a group of auto workers; a printer sent \$10 to Dave Platt, with the message: "For conducting a wonderful column on movies and

cultural news you deserve it, Dave." A distributive worker, member of District 65, Distributive Workers Union, sent \$10

"from one who knows how much we need the Daily Worker," to be credited to George Morris; and a pocketbook worker turned in \$10, also to Morris' credit.

Another \$10 contribution had on it the simple, but eloquent, message: "Compass reader." Would like, of course, to have all Compass readers turn to the only anti-monopoly paper in New York today for their daily journalistic fare. But even those who for one reason or another don't turn to us may be glad to contribute—for this part of

(Continued on Page 2)

The State Department, the big daily newspapers and the radio networks have entered a conspiracy to conceal from the American people that pending before the United Nations General Assembly is a concrete proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. The proposal, made formally before the first political committee by Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky Monday, would end the killing now and refer the issue of prisoner-of-war repatriation to a commission of 11 nations.

In New York City, the only daily English-language newspaper to carry this vital information, as of last night, was the Daily Worker. No radio commentator or newscaster mentioned it. A check of out-of-town papers available here failed to reveal a single mention of what millions of Americans would regard as crucial news.

Neither the United Press, the Associated Press nor Hearst's International News Service reported this development in their dispatches from the United Nations during the more than 24 hours since Vishinsky spoke.

On the contrary, the commercial press not only omitted all mention of Vishinsky's cease-fire proposal but headlined the Soviet delegate's rejection of the Indian POW plan and interpreted his remarks as "dooming" the possibility of a Korean peace.

The New York Times' head said "Vishinsky Rejects India's Truce Plan—Dim Hopes of UN." The World-Telegram said, "Russia's No Kills Hopes for India's Peace Plan." The New York Post shouted: "UN scents Soviet effort to keep China in War."

HIDES PEACE BID

These were merely typical of the treatment given by the Vishinsky proposal in the entire metropolitan press.

The New York Times, although it reprinted two columns of "excerpts" from Vishinsky's speech, entirely omitted the most important section of his address—that part dealing with the necessity for a cease-fire and the referral of the POW issue to the commission proposed in an earlier resolution.

What makes the Times duplicity all the more shocking is the fact that in Monday morning's editions, its United Nations correspondent stated that Vishinsky was expected to propose a cease-fire plan during the day's session.

When Vishinsky concluded his remarks on Monday, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, heading the U. S. delegation, rose to his feet and in the course of a tirade against the USSR flatly stated the U. S. government's rejection of the Soviet cease-fire plan.

MUM ON ACHESON

But this was one occasion when the New York Times and other big daily newspapers failed to report fully on a speech on Acheson. They did not inform their readers of

(Continued on Page 4)

65% in U.S. For Vishinsky Peace Plan

Sixty-five percent of the American people favor what the Gallup Poll admits is the Vishinsky proposal to settle the war in Korea.

Voters in communities across the country, according to Monday's World-Telegram, were asked the following question:

"Would you approve or disapprove of the United Nations naming a committee, made up of an equal number of representatives from the Communist countries, the Allied nations, and neutral countries, to try to settle the Korean war?"

"The idea of the commission of warring powers and neutrals originated with Russia's UN delegate Andrei Vishinsky," Gallup said.

The answers received by Gallup's pollsters showed 65 percent approve of this plan. Only 29 percent expressed disapproval and six percent had no opinion.

"Certainly the idea of such a commission appears popular," commented Gallup.

17-Cent Award Given Dockers On East Coast

An arbitration award yesterday gave members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association a 17-cent hourly raise and time and one-half for overtime. Original demand of the union was 50 cents an hour to achieve parity in wages and conditions with members of the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Bridges.

When Prof. Paul R. Hays, the arbitrator, announced the award, Joseph Ryan, ILA president, immediately claimed that parity with the ILWU had been achieved. Hays, however, was not so positive. He said it was difficult to measure parity exactly.

One of the main demands of rand-and-file longshoremen, not even dealt with in the award, was for pensions equal to ILWU members.

The original offer of the ship-owners was 8 and a half cents an hour. The award, retroactive to Oct. 1, covers some 60,000 dockers on the Atlantic Coast.

Robert Minor Critically Ill

—See Page 3

PEACE NOTEBOOK

Readers Talk Back to Pittsburgh Papers On Alibi for Eisenhower Renegade on Peace

READERS OF THE Pittsburgh newspapers are far from overawed by the august editorial voice of the paper they read. Not when it concerns war or peace, a promise they heard and voted for, the difference between telling the truth and lying!

"Peace Notebook" last week pointed out that the Pittsburgh "Press" was conducting what amounted to a running argument with its own readers on whether Eisenhower did or did not promise to go immediately to Korea and stop the war if elected. A bitter letter by the parents of a boy in the Korean front line assailed Eisenhower's vocation and called it a "stab in the back to every one who listened to the promise and voted for it." The "Press" followed up the letter with its editor's note in parenthesis saying that Eisenhower never really said that. Next week came a letter signed by nine indignant readers saying that they too heard the same promise—followed again by a lame editorial attempt by the paper to alibi for Eisenhower.

Now the same amazing thing is happening with the "Post Gazette." It seems the people just won't be kidded, cajoled or editorialized out of the promise they took in good faith—for this is not just another election promise but the promise of PEACE IN KOREA RIGHT AWAY!

A housewife writes: "In regards to the letter . . . about the first broken promise, in which the editor said that Gen. Eisenhower had not set a date for his departure to Korea, here is a report that was in the press on Nov. 4 . . ." The reader gives a quote on Eisenhower's promise to "leave for Korea Thursday" if elected. She adds, "People were overtaken by this promise and voted for him . . . The people found out too late that the great promise was just to get their votes."

Another letter right under it, by Mrs. Jan Warring of Pittsburgh, minces no words.

"Editor, Post Gazette: Now I've heard everything. Walter Lippman says in the Post Gazette of Nov. 10 'He (Eisenhower) is going to have to make new decisions about the Korean war.'"

"May I ask you just how simple do you and the political wheels of the general's party think the American people are? The general made his decision on the Korean war situation, the promise and decision that elected him. And just in case you, too, have forgotten his vote-getting statement, let me quote: 'I'll end this war—I'll go to

Korea.' It's pitiful how many wives and parents voted on that one promise, only to be laughed at now. . . .

Now we read in the different papers and hear the different commentators say the general will need time to weigh and plan each problem. NO, now is not the time to weigh and plan. . . . I have been a Republican all my life. . . .

Showing that it is not only those who SWITCHED to the Republicans on the promise of peace who are setting a new record for rapid disillusionment. . . .

'If I Find Out What It's All About'—GI

A REPORTER for the Chicago Daily News, Ernie Hill, reports what GIs' up front say of the war and the prisoners of war issue holding up a truce.

In one story headlined "American Soldiers Hope Never to See Korea Again," Hill writes:

If they have their way the Koreans will never get a chance to yell "Go Home Yankee!"—James Jacobs, Chicago, who worked for Community Builders, is getting out on parole. He saw fighting in the Chosun area and worked later in evacuation hospitals. "Boys, you can have it," says Jacobs, "and if you find out what we are trying to do, drop me a postal to Town Club in Chicago. I'm going to read some of these Washington and United Nations speeches when I get back and if I find out what it's all about I'll drop you a line."

Hill listened in to the discussion session of GIs and wrote:

"The question of forced repatriation of Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war is the one that is kicking around in most such discussions. And almost every session ends with the statement: 'If they'd let me decide it we'd send all the Communists back north whether they wanted to go or not. One day we are trying to kill them and the next day we let thousands of our guys get killed to protect them. The whole war doesn't make sense and neither does this.'"

Hill quotes soldiers as follows: William D. Mendonca of Willsouville, Ga., "It looks to me like we're running a big moving ground in Korea to try out all our new weapons and planes."

David C. Chrestay of Duquesne, Pa.: "This is the craziest war anybody ever fought."

oil workers who total only 43,000.

ILLITERACY

More than 60 percent of all the children of school age in Venezuela—and remember, all these figures come from the PMPC itself—still do not attend school. The PMPC report notes approvingly that \$23 million has been budgeted this year for educational purposes in Venezuela. But the report also states, in a quite different connection, that one U. S. oil company alone—the Creole Petroleum Corp., one of the three biggest—distributed \$149 million in dividends last year.

In general the oil companies' stated profits amount to about two-thirds of the entire Venezuelan national budget—and much of the profit picture is hidden. This may explain why the public works acclaimed in the PMPC report appear on closer inspection to be proceeding forward at a crawl.

For example, the PMPC speaks of a handsome new four-lane road, to connect the port of La Guaira with Caracas. Work on the road started early in 1950. It is to be finished in 1953. Yet this three-year project will be just ten miles long.

Mrs. Bass to Speak On Germany & Peace

"Germany and the Fight for Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Bass Dec. 7, at a rally called by The German American, anti-fascist German language monthly magazine, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Hopie Foye, American soprano, will present a program of new German songs which she collected on her recent concert tour through Germany.

The rally will be held 7 p.m. at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 St. Admission at the door is \$1.25. Tickets at \$1 may be obtained in advance from The German American, 130 East 16 St.



Who Benefits From Wall St. \$\$

(By Allied Labor News)

The international planners in Washington like to point to Venezuela. In that country, the Washington men say, foreign capital has been made to feel welcome. Therefore, the U.S. government story goes on, everyone prospers.

A report on Venezuelan conditions was prominently featured in the huge five-volume report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, released recently. The PMPC, like the Mutual Security Administration and other U. S. foreign policy planning groups, is much concerned about getting U. S. capital into foreign countries.

The problem faced by the planners is that many foreign countries do not jump quickly to invite American capital. And the lack of a cordial welcome, say the planners, scare off potential planners.

They use the Venezuela story to show that not only do the U.S. investors get paid off handsomely but the country itself benefits. According to the PMPC: "Venezuela and the investing corporations have worked together to develop a climate that assures mutual benefits, a sound working basis for operations, and a resulting incentive for additional foreign capital to make its contribution to the development of the country."

"BENEFITS"

Of the benefits which the PMPC says have been brought to Venezuela by foreign oil investment, the following are the first four: (1) a balanced budget, with 60 percent of the revenues coming from oil; (2) a favorable balance of trade, with oil supplying more than 90 percent of foreign exchange; (3) oil production which ranks second in the world; and (4) a plan for iron ore production which will produce about 12 million tons of ore annually, to fulfill 12 percent of the U. S. steel industry's needs.

All of this is interesting, but of benefit only to government officials and a handful of businessmen in Venezuela. And surely the government officials do fare well

enough. A cabinet minister in Venezuela makes the equivalent of about \$29,000 a year which amounts to roughly twice the pay of a U. S. cabinet officer after taxes.

But what of the rest of the country? Whereas oil investments, plus some iron ore capital, total about \$2½ billion in Venezuela, only 4 percent of that amount or about \$100 million has been put into agriculture and other domestic industries in the past ten years.

About 75 percent of all the workers in the country are still attached to agriculture. Yet agricultural workers make less than a tenth of the pay of more favored

1,000 VOICES ECHOED ACROSS 3 BLOCKS: JIMCROW MUST GO ON THE AIRLINES

By WILLIAM ALLAN CLEVELAND.

(Below are more highlights of the historic second convention of the National Negro Labor Council.)

The street cleaner on the corner of Euclid and Ninth St. quietly laid down his broom and shovel and walked into the picket line that stretched for three long blocks demanding with 1,000 voices that "Jimcrow Must Go" in American airlines.

A voice from the picket line shouted to the street cleaner, "What about your job, man?"

The street cleaner grasped a little tighter the picket sign and turned to retort, "There will always be sweepers' jobs."

The picket line gave him a Freedom Train welcome and the line swept on with its hundreds of voices traveling all the way up the

20-odd stories of the Union Commerce Building—"Jimcrow Must Go."

Staid old Euclid St. hadn't seen such a singing, militant picket line in many a year. Thousands stood on the walks and read the sea of waving signs that told the world, "Jimcrow flies on American Air Lines; Negro Air Aces are Jimcrowed; We Want Hired Negro Mechanics, Engineers, Stewardesses."

From wall to sidewalk the marchers strode around the huge block where the air lines have their offices. Negro bus drivers rolling their job down Euclid leaned on the horns, starting their passengers into taking a real look at the line and the waving banners.

The great labor song, "Solidarity Forever" came forth from a thousand throats, and it had the Freedom ring.

The signs came tumbling down. The Jimcrow signs that said "Colored . . . White." They came down in the Armour plant in Oklahoma City; Fort Worth, Texas; Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Tifton, Ga.

"Yes we will agree that all signs designating separate facilities for colored and white will be removed," said the Armour company representative, to the representatives of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union.

"But you can't tell us who we will hire in our General offices," sputtered the management representatives.

But there too, the Jimcrow walls are due to come tumbling down, reported Herb March, organizer of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

the fight to maintain a peace-cruciating, working-class newspaper in the U. S.

From a student at the High School of Music and Art comes \$12.50, of which \$7.50 was collected from others, and this inspiring message:

"I would be led to despair by the fact that the young man I love and plan to marry might be dragged away from me and perhaps dragged from life into a vicious, useless war against other young people who have just as much right to live, study, marry and be happy as we do."

"I would be led to despair, as are many of my fellow-students, by the fact that we cannot hope to have the opportunity to become young musicians and artists as we had hoped and for which we have studied—Yes, I would be led to despair if it were not for the force and power of a genuine friend like the Daily Worker, extending a helping hand to give me—and us—the strengthened understanding which is a shot in the arm . . . which enables us to see further into the future to eventual victory."

"I have gathered up \$5 through baby-sitting and saving pennies. I'll try to keep it coming. I'm sure some of the kids in school will respond to your need for money, too. Keep up the great work. We're all behind you."

From Brooklyn came \$10 "in the name of our departed sister, who was a steady reader of your paper and who she alive, would surely send you more. Long life to you!"

May Williams, one of the working-class leaders now in Federal prison at Lewisburg because of his militant leadership to the trade union movement, was moved \$20 for the paper by a friend who said: "We can't conduct a successful anti-war campaign without the paper."

There was \$27.13 collected at the Daily Worker forum led by John P. Fitterman last Friday evening at Yugoslav Hall. The subject was Stalin's recent article on capitalism and socialist economy. Fitterman will deliver a second lecture on the article this coming Friday—same place.

A \$5 contribution was handed in through the "Workers' Notebook" in memory of "Bobby Brown."

Three grand victories of the working-class movement in America Anita Whitlow of California, sends \$10 and a note saying: "I'm for you. There are thousands of us for you on the west coast. We're with you. We need the Daily Worker more now than ever."

A group of readers in Cambridge, N. Y., sends \$50 and write they "will do most anything to see their beloved child (meaning you) through the crisis."

From Syracuse, a woman living on pension sends \$25 and explains because she cannot work more. She stated a bond was given during the anti-fascist war, and when the bond was to which money can now be put to be fight against war and fascism today. No communist is credited because all "put out such a magnificent paper under tremendous difficulties."

Our old friends from the farm areas of New Jersey come through with \$200, this time "from a group of legal readers in Princeton." Don't know how much this money from the Jersey countryside, but it is well over \$200.

The Labor Youth League of Wisconsin University, at Madison, from whom we have heard before, send another \$25 and a message that "our success depends upon you . . . let's keep the money rolling in for peace." And a Milwaukee reader who promised another five sends it, along with \$2 more. (That's 12 from Prometheus, Ill., sent by one who has contributed before, and from Manitowish, Wis., there is a "ten-spot" toward the fund drive as we cannot let the D.W. die as there are not enough good papers in our country as it is.")

From Minneapolis comes \$5 "for your splendid work" and a thanks for publishing Stalin's article "on the transition from Socialism to Communism." A Brooklynite who contributed before sends \$2 and an explanation that he will continue to contribute. "They will be small sums," he explains, because they are taken from "microscopic" paychecks. And a couple of other Brooklynites send \$5 because they think the D.W. "very important."

There is \$11 from a Chicago group, which has contributed much and often in the campaign thus far, and which is always to front in campaigns run by the Worker. And a Lincoln Square group, which has also been coming through, handed in \$20 from the play bank of "Bite and Joking," came \$250 in pennies accumulated in two months and credited to Albert Barry; and a personable young woman handed in \$5, with the word that this was her "eight dollar."

One picket line, by the way, sent along another \$12 collected in honor they are the year old. And the first time he has collected in a better shop—don't know if it is the same one.

From Brooklynite Heights came another \$25, making it more than \$200 received from supporters of the paper in that part of Brooklyn.

Other acknowledgments: \$2, NYC, "Good Luck"; \$5, friend in Springfield, Ga.; \$20, M.A., Wayne, N. J.; \$20, County, Pa.; \$4, R.T.A., Washington, D.C.; \$10, S.M., Cleveland, O.; \$5, C.S., Rochester, N.Y.; \$5, S.M., Bronx, N.Y.; \$5, W.D., Wash., D.C.; \$5, N.C., Va.; \$5, Wash., D.C.; \$5, NYC, \$5, Friend of the Daily Worker; \$5, Albert and Susan A. Credit Co. (New York); \$5, Mrs. E. H. \$20, J. and W. Robinson; \$5, A. and A. NYC; \$5, Al. Washington, D.C.; \$5, C. Williams (Grand John Williams); \$1, 12th A.D. Berlin; \$20 through workers' bookshop; \$5, N.Y. Brooklyn; \$5, Gary, NYC; \$5, N.Y. \$5, the Phoenix, \$5 for Phil; \$5, Ohio, NYC; \$5, O.S. (for Phil); \$5 "To Bob Williams"; \$25, Mr. G., NYC.

Film Brings Life and Color of Berlin Youth Festival to U. S.

By DAVID PLATT

Last year the Berlin Youth Festival shook the warmakers in their strongholds.

For two weeks more than 25,000 delegates from 104 countries and three million German youth met in Berlin and demonstrated through culture and sport their desire for peace.

The delegates represented many different political beliefs, but on the question of peace there was unity. The delegates came with their folk culture—a culture that expressed in vivid and direct terms the life of the people, their history, their aspirations, their yearning for peace and a better world.

That is why the youth festival was violently assailed by the imperialists, said the American Negro artist, Charles White, who was there.

"It was a mighty demonstration of the power of people's culture," White reported. "It was also a lesson that the professional art could learn from. For here were the basic roots of art—the core of the whole substance of the meaning of art."

Now playing at the Stanley Theatre is a 78-minute movie short by Soviet and East German cameramen during the Berlin Youth Festival and expressing in marvelous song and dance the power of people's culture.

The film is titled "World Festival of Song and Dance," and paraded before us is the outstanding folk songs and dances of 20 nations including the USSR, People's China, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Mexico and including the little known folk culture of such countries as Tibet, North Korea, India, Vietnam, Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil, Mongolia, Canada, Karelia-Finland and Switzerland.

American audiences will see many of these superb national folk songs and dances on the screen for the first time. Lovers of people's art will thrill, as we did, to the Tibetan folk dances, the fighting songs of Vietnam, the sword and drum dances of Korea, the Makumba-folk dance of Brazilian Negroes, the Nigerian harvest song, the Hotta-Spanish folk dance, the Fishermen's dance of Karelia-Finland, the Botsha Shonyet-Hindu national dance, the Chinese ribbon dance, the songs and dances of Moldavia and Ukraine, of Argentina, Mexico, Canada and Uzbekistan.

The basic roots of art, as Charles White says, are in these people's songs and dances.

Their intense study, particularly by professional dancers could be highly rewarding, but everyone—artist and layman—who is deeply concerned about peace will find the Stanley film a stimulating experience.

The other film at the Stanley is an excellent full-length Soviet documentary of a whale-hunting expedition to the Arctic and Antarctic. The highest recommendation one can give this film is to say that the detailed scenes of the hunting, spearing and processing of the mammoth whales on board the huge factory-ship S.S. Slava are as exciting as similar scenes in Melville's great novel "Moby Dick."

Fund Drive Note: Thanks, friends for all the contributions sent to the paper in my name. Thanks to Mel for \$5, Maurice for \$10, G. B. for \$10, Sara for \$5, N. and J. for \$10, E. W. for \$15, L. H. for \$5, A. and A. for \$10.



Ukrainian Folk Dance—A scene from "World Festival of Song and Dance."

MALAN SOUTH AFRICA GOV'T BANS 70 PUBLICATIONS

JOHANNESBURG.—Taking another leaf from Hitler's Mein Kampf, the South African Malan government (a racist government protected by the State Department in UN) has stepped up its program of oppression to include wholesale banning of books including many recognized as world classics.

The censorship conducted by officials of the Department of the Interior, is masked behind the pretense that it represents application of laws aimed at "indecent" publications.

During the last few weeks more than 70 publications have been listed in the Government Gazette as "indecent, objectionable or obscene" and banned from sale.

The list includes books by Lenin and other Marxist writers, two publications on "race and color attitudes" published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Labor Monthly, the world-famed British

magazine edited by Palme Dutte, the New York National Guardian, the Canadian Tribune and magazines from China, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Also banned is The South African Bulletin, a little publication issued in London containing for the most part, extracts from the South African press. Then there are such publications as "Bedtime at 11," "All Dames Are Dangerous," "Sweetheart" and "Hell Ain't So Hot."

The inclusion of "Roots of Prejudice," by Arnold Rose, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, and "Behind the Color Bar," by Dr. Kenneth Little, head of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Edinburgh—both writers being members of the conservative school in race relations—makes irresistible the inference that the publications were banned on titles only, or after a swift glance at the contents page.

A POEM BY PAUL ELUARD

Editor, Feature Section:

Enclosed find two contributions to our paper in David Platt's name for his piece on "Zola and the Rosenbergs" which was stirring.

In Friday's paper Platt wrote of the death of the great French poet Eluard.

It is hard to believe that Eluard's voice, struggling for life to the last, could be silenced.

So here is my translation of one of his poems—a song of life dedicated to his sisters—his survivors.

In reading it, we shall resolve to free Ethel Rosenberg, Rosa Lee Ingram and all their sisters of oppression.

Mel, from the West Bronx

Sisters of Hope

Sisters of hope, courageous women Against death you've made a pact That of uniting the virtues of love.

O my sisters my survivors

Children's Hootenanny Saturday

A musical puppet show (or "pupp-oretta"), "Garden of Peace," will be presented at a children's Hootenanny this Saturday, at 2 p.m., at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. The presentation has been written and will be performed by "The Puppeteers."

Songs of the people, children's songs, and music from other lands will be presented by Teddy Schwartz, Leon Bibb and Betty Sanders. Folk dancing and refreshments will follow.

The show is designed for children of six to 13. Admission is 75c, including tax.

You take your life in your hands That life may triumph

The day is nigh o' my sisters of greatness When we shall laugh at the words war and poverty.

Nothing shall remain of what once was pain

Each face shall be caressed.

Arizonan Tells FBI's Hoover to Keep Nose Clean

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 25.—FBI director J. Edgar Hoover has been told by the Arizona Daily Star that the New Mexico election is "none of his business."

The Star, in an editorial Nov. 13, reacted with unprecedented sharpness to a report that the FBI has undertaken to investigate alleged irregularities in the contest between Dennis Chavez, Democratic incumbent, and Patrick Hurley, Republican contender for the U. S. Senate.

Senator Chavez has the edge in the race, and Hurley has been crying "foul!"

Noting that the FBI admitted it entered the picture entirely on its invitation from the state, The Star editorial added:

"This is a good example of how our FBI can become, in effect, a gestapo. By sticking its nose into a matter of state business, and a political matter at that, it is misusing and abusing its power."

"Such action could mean that the FBI could step in to settle close or contested races anywhere in the nation, and could be the body which decided how races should go."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mostly of a Did-You-Know Variety . . .

WALT DUKES, Seton Hall's 6-11 senior center who is by all odds the fastest, most fluent and valuable big man in college basketball, is not likely to go to the Knickerbockers. He is determined to become a lawyer and wants to continue his studies. Some arrangement with the Globetrotters may be considered if the offer is big enough.

Did you know that Nat Holman, suspended without pay by the Board of Higher Education as a scapegoat for the sins of the CCNY administration's overemphasis, had just six months more teaching to go to be eligible for a \$7,500 a year pension?

Attention Syracuse students: Since the Miami Orange Bowl has kept itself lily-white from its inception; since Alabama has been one of the adamant racist colleges refusing to book teams with Negro players; since Avatus Stone, Negro player of Syracuse, might be over his injury and ready to play New Years Day, and in any case would ordinarily go along as part of the squad for the trip; exactly what did your athletic director have to promise Alabama and Orange Bowl prey Sam McCormick in order to get the bid?

It all depends on where you are: Joe Clark, our correspondent in Moscow, writes in mock disgust: "If you give Andy (his five-year-old son) any kind of ball, you think he throws it? Nah, he kicks it!"

With these silly "All" teams starting to mushroom, aren't the really neglected guys the offensive center, guards and tackles? They are the anonymous babies in the platoon system. The defensive linemen at least become a bit known by making tackles, rushing the passer, etc. The "All" teams generally concentrate on offensive backs and ends (pass catchers) and defensive linemen.

Does Annapolis recruit good high school football players just like the other big time grid schools—or are the Navy players sturdy midshipmen picked in the usual rigorous way who just happen to be good at blocking and tackling? Well, there is no evidence being offered here. Just an interesting note. Of the 45 members of the squad listed for the edification of TV viewers of the Army game Saturday, no fewer than TWELVE come from guess where—Penn-syl-van-ia, exporter extraordinary of subsidized centers, guards, tackles, ends and backs.

Olympics Around the Chess Board

HY W. adds some interesting notes on international chess to the articles written here by Ralph Crane. "Chess may break the 'iron curtain' after all," he writes. "Soviet chess players are scheduled to come here in June, 1953, for an 8 board round four match with U. S. chess team. . . . In the World Championship preliminaries at Saltsjobaden swept by the five Soviet entries, there were also three participants from the People's Democracies, Szabo and Barcza of Hungary and Pachman of Czechoslovakia. Score of the eight from the socialist and New Democracy sector against the capitalist sector—44 won, 5 lost."

Nineteen hundred and fifty-three should be an eventful year in the chess world. Reshevsky, U.S. aspirant for world championship, who has never lost a match, is scheduled to play Keres, Smyslov or Bronstein, the top three Soviet players, in March, probably in Paris. The Challengers Tourney, to take place in Zurich in September, consists of nine Soviet players and three others. . . . Reshevsky, Nakderf, Argentina and Earwe, Holland. The winner of this tourney will get a match with the Soviet's Botvinnick for the World Championship.

In July, 1953, the first World Junior Championship will take place in Copenhagen. The U. S. should shine here. Our juniors seem stronger than our seniors. But Soviet players figure to win it. Also in 1953, Ludmilla Rudenko of the Soviet Union, Women's World Champion, will play a match with the winner of the current tournament in Moscow. Thought these notes might be of some interest to your readers. . . . Of interest they are indeed.

Journalism Dep't:

SOMETIMES AN article in one of the big money papers really tells a lot in its own queer way. Take the one about Viet Nam in the Sunday Herald Tribune. "Enemy Near, Hanoi Calm," is the headline. (The "enemy" is nothing more or less than the people of Viet Nam fighting for their own country against French imperialists, foreign mercenaries and Bao Dai, the French-propped millionaire Emperor who was a Japanese puppet. When the people advance against this motley collection of despoilers planes answer by napalm bombing the Vietnamese people's new factories, homes and schools. This is called the "free world in action.")

With a sort of unconscious humor, the story relates: "In the Chinese and Viet Nam quarters, where most of the 280,000 inhabitants live, dense crowds throng the streets apparently unworried by the nearness of the Communists."

Some few of the Hanoi residents are happy with the French, however. (Some Tories around here in 1776 were happy with the Redcoats and Hessians.) "More than anybody else the merchants are happy about the presence of the French expeditionary troops, which bring them substantial profits," the ingenuous story goes on.

It all winds up with one of the most dizzying sentences in the history of the English language: "If the Viet Minh fighters were not brothers of the Viet Namese peoples, Communism would have no chance whatever in Indo-China."

Translated from the Herald Tribune, this means that if the people of Vietnam were not the people of Vietnam, the French imperialists who have held them down and degraded them as long would not be in the process of getting the people's boot!

\$\$\$ Dep't:

THANKS TO J and R of Manhattan for \$20 "for the best column in the best paper," to Ernie and Lee for \$10, and to Doty and Emery for another \$1. (Their letter tomorrow.) Which, added to the previous recorded total of \$1,171.18, brings the acknowledgments here to \$1,202.18. Very good, but tapering off rather sharply the last week. Should we interpret this as comment by the readers on a depreciating quality, in the columns?

Negro-White Unity Wins FEPC in Michigan Town

RIVER ROUGE, Mich., Nov. 25.—This is the first town in Michigan to have a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance. It is the first town in the country to vote for such an ordinance by referendum. The vote—4,175 to 3,180—came from both sides of the tracks which divide Negro and white neighborhoods. Approximately 1,200 "white" votes were decisive in achieving this victory.

John Wourman, chairman of the Down-River Citizens Committee, pointed out that the vote answers Walter Reuther and all the social-democrats who claimed that if FEPC were put on the ballot, voters would defeat it and set back the cause of FEPC for 20 years. This was the argument used to defeat the Detroit Negro Labor Council's effort to get a FEPC referendum in Detroit.

The Citizens Committee and the River Rouge Committee for Fair Employment, headed by Rev. A. L. Preston, obtained 1,100 signatures to place the issue on the bal-

lot. Loyal men and women, Negro and white, then canvassed tirelessly from house to house on both sides of the tracks to make sure that it would pass.

Articles attacking the FEPC ordinance which appeared in the Detroit News were not hard to answer. The News rebaited the committee but presented only silly arguments against the ordinance itself. When the News contended that women would be forced to be ditch-diggers or firemen, the committee simply said OK, let them if they want to, and have the qualifications.

The ordinance would prohibit employers from discriminating against workers on the basis of

race, color, religion, national origin or sex. Violators could be fined \$200 and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

Swift Workers Win Raise

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Swift & Company today signed a contract with the CIO United Packinghouse Workers providing a package of gains for 30,000 workers at 28 plants estimated at 15½ cents an hour.

The new pact conforms essentially to the pattern set in contracts signed recently by the AFL and CIO packinghouse unions with the big packers.

The two-year contract at Swift & Co., provides a four cent an hour general pay boost and wage reopeners every six months.

The contract marked the further reduction of certain traditional differentials in the industry by adding four cents an hour to the pay of all women workers and three and a half cents additional increase for workers in the southern plants at Moultrie and Atlanta, Ga., and at Dallas, Tex.

Other improvements include time and a half for Saturday work, an added two cents on hte night-work premium, adjustments in pay for workers in more than 900 classifications.

Children's

HOOTENANNY

A wonderful show, just for the kids, featuring Teddy Schwartz, Leon Bibb, Betty Sanders, the Puppets, dancing, refreshments. Adults must be accompanied by a child. Ages 6-12.

Sat., Nov. 29 — 2:00 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Admission: 75c (incl. tax)

A magnificent festival that will thrill every lover of folk song and dance.

—DAVID PLATT, DAILY WORKER

"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG AND DANCE"

ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM

SOLE TALENT FROM EUROPE

Artistic's DOUBLE-TREAT PRESENTATION

AMERICAN PREMIERE

STANLEY & FARM

The Whole Hunt

let's talk turkey



and Chicken, roast beef, steaks, pot roast and 1001 homemade delicacies

all served at the excellent restaurant at the

Annual Labor Bazaar

Thursday - Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street

Bar — Entertainment — Puppet Shows for Kiddies — Dancing — and thousands of fine merchandise items donated by skilled labor sold at bargain prices

TICKETS: 50 cents — Children under 12 free at all ALP Clubs or at bazaar office and warehouse, 1 East 4th St. — GR 7-6964

AUSPICES: AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Camp Unity Reunion Dance

10-piece orch. — Bob McFerrin — Hesh Bernardi — Geraldine Overstreet — Bob & Louise DeCormier — Jeanne Kirstein

Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

Tonight! (Thanksgiving Eve)

\$1.25 in advance — \$2.00 at door (\$2.00 per box) (seats 10)

Call AL 5-0900 or 6961 for reservations

Thanksgiving

Wed., Nov. 26
Sat., Nov. 29

Hootenanny & Dance

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41 St.

Another exciting People's Artists production with Earl Robinson, Hope Foye, Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, Bill Robinson, Lillian Goodman, Variety Concert Group (featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Nicholoff, Zebadiah Collins, Marie McRoon), Otis McRae and Orch. Tix: \$1.00 in advance (reserved), \$1.25 at door, at bookshops, People's Artists, GR 7-1341

Mrs. Hyndman, Imprisoned Gary Leader, Denied Freedom on Bail

CHICAGO.—A court decision denying freedom to Mrs. Katherine Hyndman will be appealed, it was announced here this week by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The well-known Gary civic leader remained imprisoned after habeas corpus proceedings for admission to bail under the Constitution was denied Nov. 13 by Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert.

Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen, has been held without bail for six weeks, since her arrest Oct. 7, on orders of the U. S. Attorney General in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Several days before the decision was announced, the CIO United Steelworkers Local 1011 urged Judge Swygert in a telegram to uphold the right to bail and grant Mrs. Hyndman's release. Ralph Hyndman, her husband, is a veteran rank-and-filer in the 6,000 member local.

The judge, sitting in Hammond, Ind., based his decision on a U.S. Supreme Court ruling of March 10, 1952 in the Carlson case which declared that under the McCarran Law bail maybe denied during deportation proceedings at the

discretion of the Attorney General.

The Midwest Committee announced that preparation to appeal the decision immediately is being made by Mrs. Hyndman's attorney, Miss Pearl M. Hart.

One of the major arguments which government attorneys had presented before the court in attempts to justify the Justice Department's denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman, was the fact she had participated in distributing leaflets early in 1950 calling for an end to the Korea war.

Warning that denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman and eight other non-citizens, now being held on Ellis Island—also denied bail, cannot help but pave the way for destruction of the constitutional rights of all Americans, the Midwest Committee called upon democratic-minded Americans throughout the country to demand Mrs. Hyndman's release on bail of Attorney General James P. McGranery in Washington, D. C.

Set Strike Dec. 1 on Filmed Commercials

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 25.—The AFL Screen Actors Guild said today it was mailing notices to all members that a nationwide strike against makers of filmed television commercials will go into effect Dec. 1.

The Guild demand includes higher wages and restrictions on the re-use of filmed commercials, and additional payments to actors when commercials in which they appear are used more than once.

Hike Pay of Oakland Police, Firemen

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 25. (FP). — Police and firemen here have been granted a \$10 to \$50 monthly pay increases, effective immediately. The lowest grades, patrolmen and hosemen, were raised from \$365 to \$375 a month. The wage order affects 1,300.

What's On?

WELCOME to Jewish Young Folk & return from Israel. Program new Israeli songs. Report on Israel. Free—everyone welcome Friday—November 28th —Thomas Jefferson—2113 White Plains Road Bronx. (Entrance Maran Place).

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH presents Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a Firsides Chak on "The Future of the Negro People in the South." Musical Program, refreshments, United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. Friday, Nov. 28th at 8:30 p. m.

"HOOTENANNY" TICKETS for tonight's show and Sat. Nov. 29, still available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliners Music, People's Artists, 799 Broadway, GR 7-1341.

GET IN THE HOLIDAY MOOD AND ATTEND a gala thanksgiving party on Sat. Nov. 29th. There'll be songs by Al Wood, dramatic readings by Murray Karmel and others plus dancing. Loads of fun and wonderful food at the place that is fast becoming the most talked of social center for having a great time. That's the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.), Confr. \$1.00.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a second forum on Stalin's new article: "The Transition to Communism" new insights in philosophy and human development. Speakers: Howard Selsam and David Goldway on Sunday, Nov. 30th at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Confr: \$1.00 (50 cents for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

WE CAN LIVE IN PEACE!

"In our meetings and talks with you we have learned that yours is a fine and peaceful people. We have made good friends here."

DAVID MANRING—U. S. athlete at a U. S.—Soviet Olympics Banquet, Helsinki.

Thanksgiving Forum on Young America and the Soviet Union

Hear: ★ Alexander Bittleman
★ Doxey Wilkerson
★ Leon Wofsy
Cultural Program

Friday 8 p.m.
Nov. 28

69 W. 66 St.
Golden Ballroom

Admission 50 cents Sponsored by the New York State Labor Youth League

Helsinki, August, 1952

SUPPRESSED!

**USSR Plan
For Cease-Fire
In Korea**

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

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SPEAK OUT NOW

An Editorial

THE COUNTRY was robbed yesterday of the most important piece of news coming out of the UN.

That news was that the Soviet delegate, Vishinsky, had proposed an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with the setting up of an 11-nation UN commission to negotiate all remaining issues AROUND THE TABLE, with a two-thirds vote to carry all propositions. Vishinsky's proposal is the only resolution before the UN calling for an immediate cease-fire.

NOT A SINGLE New York paper had the decency, the honesty or the courage to tell this vital news to its readers!

Not a single national radio commenta-

tor had the decency to place this proposal before his audience.

In fact, there took place a concerted, systematic, totalitarian suppression of this vital fact on a scale so complete that only one conclusion is possible.

That is, that the highest government circles had ordered this fantastic act of deceit and chicanery in a plot to keep it from the country.

AND WHAT PURPOSE could this unprecedented piece of censorship have?

One and only one—to sabotage and destroy the nation's demand for an end of the war in Korea; to smash through in the UN approval for the spread-the-war line of

(Continued on Page 5)

Vishinsky's Cease-Fire Plea That the Press Suppressed

Following is the part of the text of Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky's November 24 address to the First (Political) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly which was suppressed by the press, radio and State Department.

The Daily Worker is the only newspaper in the U. S. to date to publish this most important part of the latest Soviet proposal to end the war in Korea.

THE INDIAN DRAFT resolution, in our opinion, offers no way out of the deadlock—no more than does the U. S. draft resolution, which figures here under the guise of a 21-Power draft resolution, and no more than does the Mexican or the Peruvian draft resolutions. None of these drafts offers a solution of the question of the exchange of prisoners of war. All of them are based on an unjust, spurious and therefore weak foundation, which crumbles under the weight of the portentous questions that are being dealt with here.

"Speaking of the draft resolution offered by the Indian delegation, one cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that that draft is unsuitable because it contains nothing which would be conducive to an immediate cessation of hostilities. Try to find one word in that draft resolution which is devoted to the idea that the war in Korea should come to an end; no matter how carefully you comb that resolution, you will find nothing of the sort.

The authors of the resolution apparently do not think of that; they do not contemplate it; they do not visualize it. They have no such active desire or aspiration to put an end to the bloodshed in Korea.

"Only in the preamble—and there is a most generalized way—

does the Indian draft resolution say that the negotiations at Panmunjom are designed to put an end to the hostilities in Korea. And that is all. There is a dearth of proposals for ending the hostilities in Korea; there is no such thing in the Indian draft resolution.

To be just, one must admit that the 21-Power draft resolution contains nothing of the sort, either. Nor does the Mexican draft resolution or the Peruvian draft resolution. That proves once again that these draft resolutions have a certain common feature, a common hallmark.

"AT THE PRESENT SESSION of the General Assembly, as at previous sessions, the Soviet Union has pressed from the very outset for the consideration of measures designed to put an end to the hostilities in Korea and to effect a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Soviet Union has always stressed that this is the major task before the United Nations.

"At the sixth session, the dele-

gation of the USSR submitted proposals to that end, which unfortunately failed of adoption. At the present session, the USSR delegation resolutely and vigorously supported the Polish draft resolution, which contained a demand for the immediate cessation of hostilities. It is well known that our insistent demands that this question should be considered first were turned down under the pressure exerted by the U. S. and a number of other delegations.

"Moreover, the Soviet Union delegation, from the very commencement of the consideration of the Korean question in the First Committee, submitted a proposal for its peaceful settlement and for the establishment of a commission which would have the task not only of extending all possible assistance in the repatriation of the prisoners of war by both sides—which is, of course, the most important aspect of the issue—but also of extending its assistance in the solution of all other outstanding

(Continued on Page 3)

Unionists Send \$\$ to Press Fund

Electrical, auto, distributive workers and printers were among the unionists who yesterday contributed to our \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Enclosed find \$15 in contributions from a group of electrical workers," read one message. "We pledge 50 cents per person a week, or a total of \$4 each week for the remainder of the campaign."

There was \$26, to be credited to George Morris' labor column, by a group of auto workers; a printer sent \$10 to Dave Platt, with the message: "For conducting a wonderful column on movies and

cultural news you deserve it, Dave." A distributive worker, member of District 65, Distribu-

Received yesterday
\$427

Total thus far
\$25,626.45

Still to go
\$24,373.55

Send all contributions to P.O. Box 196.

There was an error in Monday's paper stating Box 198.

The State Department, the big daily newspapers and the radio networks have entered a conspiracy to conceal from the American people that pending before the United Nations General Assembly is a concrete proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. The proposal, made formally before the first political committee by Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky Monday, would end the killing now and refer the issue of prisoner-of-war repatriation to a commission of 11 nations.

In New York City, the only daily English-language newspaper to carry this vital information, as of last night, was the Daily Worker. No radio commentator or newscaster mentioned it. A check of out-of-town papers available here failed to reveal a single mention of what millions of Americans would regard as crucial news.

Neither the United Press, the Associated Press nor Hearst's International News Service reported this development in their dispatches from the United Nations during the more than 24 hours since Vishinsky spoke.

On the contrary, the commercial press not only omitted all mention of Vishinsky's cease-fire proposal but headlined the Soviet delegate's rejection of the Indian POW plan and interpreted his remarks as "dooming" the possibility of a Korea peace.

The New York Times' head said "Vishinsky Rejects India's Truce Plan—Dim Hopes of UN." The World-Telegram said, "Russia's No Kills Hopes for India's Peace Plan." The New York Post shouted: "UN scents Soviet effort to keep China in War."

HIDES PEACE BID

These were merely typical of the treatment given by the Vishinsky proposal in the entire metropolitan press.

The New York Times, although it reprinted two columns of "excerpts" from Vishinsky's speech, entirely omitted the most important section of his address—that part dealing with the necessity for a cease-fire and the referral of the POW issue to the commission proposed in an earlier resolution.

What makes the Times duplicity all the more shocking is the fact that in Monday morning's editions, its United Nations correspondent stated that Vishinsky was expected to propose a cease-fire plan during the day's session.

When Vishinsky concluded his remarks on Monday, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, heading the U. S. delegation, rose to his feet and in the course of a tirade against the USSR flatly stated the U. S. government's rejection of the Soviet cease-fire plan.

MUM ON ACHESON

But this was one occasion when the New York Times and other big daily newspapers failed to report fully on a speech on Acheson. They did not inform their readers of

(Continued on Page 4)

65% in U.S. For Vishinsky Peace Plan

Sixty-five percent of the American people favor what the Gallup Poll admits is the Vishinsky proposal to settle the war in Korea.

Voters in communities across the country, according to Monday's World-Telegram, were asked the following question:

"Would you approve or disapprove of the United Nations naming a committee, made up of an equal number of representatives from the Communist countries, the Allied nations, and neutral countries, to try to settle the Korean war?"

"The idea of the commission of warring powers and neutrals originated with Russia's UN delegate Andrei Vishinsky," Gallup said.

The answers received by Gallup's pollsters showed 65 percent approve of this plan. Only 29 percent expressed disapproval and six percent had no opinion.

"Certainly the idea of such a commission appears popular," commented Gallup.

17-Cent Award Given Dockers On East Coast

An arbitration award yesterday gave members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association a 17-cent hourly raise and time and one-half for overtime. Original demand of the union was 50 cents an hour to achieve parity in wages and conditions with members of the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Bridges.

When Prof. Paul R. Hays, the arbitrator, announced the award, Joseph Ryan, ILA president, immediately claimed that parity with the ILWU had been achieved. Hays, however, was not so positive. He said it was difficult to measure parity exactly.

One of the main demands of rand-and-file longshoremen, not even dealt with in the award, was for pensions equal to ILWU members.

The original offer of the ship-owners was 8 and a half cents an hour. The award, retroactive to Oct. 1, covers some 80,000 dockers on the Atlantic Coast.

Robert Minor Critically Ill

—See Page 3

tive Workers Union, sent \$10 "from one who knows how much we need the Daily Worker," to be credited to George Morris; and a pocketbook worker turned in \$10, also to Morris' credit.

Another \$10 contribution had on it the simple, but eloquent, message: "Compass reader." Would like, of course, to have all Compass readers turn to the only anti-monopoly paper in New York today for their daily journalistic fare. But even those who for one reason or another don't turn to us may be glad to contribute—for this part of

(Continued on Page 4)

PEACE NOTEBOOK

Readers Talk Back to Pittsburgh Papers On Alibi for Eisenhower Renegade on Peace

READERS OF THE Pittsburgh newspapers are far from overawed by the august editorial voice of the paper they read. Not when it concerns war or peace, a promise they heard and voted for, the difference between telling the truth and lying.

"Peace Notebook" last week pointed out that the Pittsburgh "Press" was conducting what amounted to a running argument with its own readers on whether Eisenhower did or did not promise to go immediately to Korea and stop the war if elected. A bitter letter by the parents of a boy in the Korean front line assailed Eisenhower's vacation and called it a "stab in the back to every one who listened to this promise and voted for it." The "Press" followed up the letter with its editor's note in parenthesis saying that Eisenhower never really said that. Next week came a letter signed by nine indignant readers saying that they too heard the same promise—followed again by a lame editorial attempt by the paper to alibi for Eisenhower.

Now the same amazing thing is happening with the "Post Gazette." It seems the people just won't be kidded, cajoled or editorialized out of the promise they took in good faith—for this is not just another election promise but the promise of PEACE IN KOREA RIGHT AWAY!

A housewife writes "In regards to the letter . . . about the first broken promise, in which the editor said that Gen. Eisenhower had not set a date for his departure to Korea, here is a report that was in the press on Nov. 4. . . . The reader gives a quote on Eisenhower's promise to 'leave for Korea Thursday' if elected. She adds, 'People were overtaken by this promise and voted for him. . . . The people found out too late that the great promise was just to get their votes. . . .'

Another letter right under it, by Mrs. Jan Warring of Pittsburgh, minces no words.

Editor, Post Gazette: Now I've heard everything. Walter Lippman says in the Post Gazette of Nov. 10 'He (Eisenhower) is going to have to make new decisions about the Korean war.'

"May I ask you just how simple do you and the political wheels of the general's party think the American people are? The general made his decision on the Korean war situation, the promise and decision that elected him. And just in case you, too, have forgotten his vote-getting statement, let me quote: 'I'll end this war—I'll go to

Korea.' It's pitiful how many wives and parents voted on that one promise, only to be laughed at now. . . .

" . . . Now we read in the different papers and hear the different commentators say the general will need time to weigh and plan each problem. NO, now is not the time to weigh and plan. . . . I have been a Republican all my life. . . ."

Showing that it is not only those who SWITCHED to the Republicans on the promise of peace who are setting a new record for rapid disillusionment. . . .

'If I Find Out What It's All About'—GI

A REPORTER for the Chicago Daily News, Ernie Hill, reports what GIs' up front say of the war and the prisoner of war issue holding up a truck.

In one story headlined "American Soldiers Hope Never to See Korea Again," Hill writes:

If they have their way the Koreans will never get a chance to yell 'go home Yanks'—James Jacobs, Chicago, who worked for Community Builders, is getting out on points. He saw fighting in the Choswon area and worked later in evacuation hospitals. 'Boys, you can have it,' says Jacobs, 'and if you find out what we are trying to do, drop me a postal to Town Club in Chicago. I'm going to read some of those Washington and United Nations speeches when I get back and if I find out what it's all about I'll drop you a line.'

Hill listened in to the discussion session of GIs and wrote:

"The question of forced repatriation of Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war is the one that is kicking around in most such discussions. And almost every session ends with the statement: 'If they'd let me decide it we'd send all the Communists back north whether they wanted to go or not. One day we are trying to kill them and the next day we let thousands of our guys get killed to protect them. The whole war doesn't make sense and neither does this.'"

Hill quotes soldiers as follows: William D. Mendonca of Watsonville, Cal., "It looks to me like we're running a big proving ground in Korea to try out all our new weapons and planes."

David C. Chrestay of Duquesne, Pa.: "This is the craziest war anybody ever fought."

oil workers who total only 43,000.

ILLITERACY

More than 60 percent of all the children of school age in Venezuela—and remember, all these figures come from the PMPC itself—still do not attend school. The PMPC report notes approvingly that \$43 million has been budgeted this year for educational purposes in Venezuela. But the report also states, in a quite different connection, that one U. S. oil company alone—the Creole Petroleum Corp., one of the three biggest—distributed \$149 million in dividends last year.

In general the oil companies' stated profits amount to about two-thirds of the entire Venezuela national budget—and much of the profit picture is hidden. This may explain why the public works acclaimed in the PMPC report appear on closer inspection to be proceeding forward at a crawl.

For example, the PMPC speaks of a handsome new four-lane road, to connect the port of La Guaira with Caracas. Work on the road started early in 1950. It is to be finished in 1953. Yet this three-year project will be just ten miles long.

Mrs. Bass to Speak On Germany & Peace

"Germany and the Fight for Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Bass Dec. 7, at a rally called by The German American, anti-fascist German language monthly magazine, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Hope Foye, American soprano, will present a program of new German songs which she collected on her recent concert tour through Germany.

The rally will be held 7 p.m. at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 St. Admission at the door is \$1.25. Tickets at \$1 may be obtained in advance from The German American, 130 East 16 St.



enough. A cabinet minister in Venezuela makes the equivalent of about \$29,000 a year which amounts to roughly twice the pay of a U. S. cabinet officer after taxes.

But what of the rest of the country? Whereas oil investments, plus some iron ore capital, total about \$2 1/2 billion in Venezuela, only 4 percent of that amount or about \$100 million has been put into agriculture and other domestic industries in the past ten years.

About 75 percent of all the workers in the country are still attached to agriculture. Yet agricultural workers make less than a tenth of the pay of more favored

Who Benefits From Wall St. \$\$

(By Allied Labor News)

The international planners in Washington like to point to Venezuela. In that country, the Washington men say, foreign capital has been made to feel welcome. Therefore, the U.S. government story goes on, everyone prospers.

A report on Venezuelan conditions was prominently featured in the huge five-volume report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, released recently. The PMPC, like the Mutual Security Administration and other U. S. foreign policy planning groups, is much concerned about getting U. S. capital into foreign countries.

The problem faced by the planners is that many foreign countries do not jump quickly to invite American capital. And the lack of a cordial welcome, say the planners, scare off potential planners.

They use the Venezuela story to show that not only do the U.S. investors get paid off handsomely but the country itself benefits. According to the PMPC: "Venezuela and the investing corporations have worked together to develop a climate that assures mutual benefits, a sound working basis for operations, and a resulting incentive for additional foreign capital to make its contribution to the development of the country."

"BENEFITS"

Of the benefits which the PMPC says have been brought to Venezuela by foreign oil investment, the following are the first four: (1) a balanced budget, with 60 percent of the revenues coming from oil; (2) a favorable balance of trade, with oil supplying more than 60 percent of foreign exchange; (3) oil production which ranks second in the world; and (4) a plan for iron ore production which will produce about 12 million tons of ore annually, to fulfill 12 percent of the U. S. steel industry's needs.

All of this is interesting, but of benefit only to government officials and a handful of businessmen in Venezuela. And surely the government officials do fare well

By WILLIAM ALLAN CLEVELAND.

(Below are more highlights of the historic second convention of the National Negro Labor Council.)

The street cleaner on the corner of Euclid and Ninth St. quietly laid down his broom and shovel and walked into the picket line that stretched for three long blocks demanding with 1,000 voices that "Jimcrow Must Go" in American airlines.

A voice from the picket line shouted to the street cleaner, "What about your job, man?"

The street cleaner grasped a little tighter the picket sign and turned to retort, "There will always be sweepers' jobs."

The picket line gave him a Freedom Train welcome and the line swept on with its hundreds of voices traveling all the way up the

20-odd stories of the Union Commerce Building—"Jimcrow Must Go."

Staid old Euclid St. hadn't seen such a surging, militant picket line in many a year. Thousands stood on the walks and read the sea of waving signs that told the world, "Jimcrow flies on American Air Lines; Negro Air Aces are Jimcrowed; We Want Hired Negro Mechanics, Engineers, Stewards."

From wall to sidewalk the marchers strode around the huge block where the air lines have their offices. Negro bus drivers rolling their job down Euclid leaned on the horns, starting their passengers into taking a real look at the line and the waving banners.

The great labor song, "Solidarity Forever" came forth from a thousand throats and it had the Freedom ring.

The signs came tumbling down. The jimcrow signs that said, "Colored . . . White." They came down in the Armour plant in Oklahoma City; Fort Worth, Texas; Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Tifton, Ga.

"Yes we will agree that all signs designating separate facilities for colored and white will be removed," said the Armour company representative, to the representatives of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union.

"But you can't tell us who we will hire in our General office," spluttered the management representative.

But there too, the jimcrow walls are due to come tumbling down, reported Herb March, organizer of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

When he told of the signs being pulled down in the Armour plants in the South, the convention hall in Cleveland rocked to the rift-

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

the fight to maintain a peace-cruciating, working-class newspaper in the U. S.

From a student at the High School of Music and Art comes \$12.50, of which \$7.50 was collected from others, and this inspiring message:

"I would be led to despair by the fact that the young man I love and plan to marry might be dragged away from me and perhaps dragged from life into a vicious, useless war against other young people who have just as much right to live, study, marry and be happy as we do."

"I would be led to despair, as are many of my fellow-students, by the fact that we cannot hope to have the opportunity to become young musicians and artists as we had hoped and for which we have studied—Yes, I would be led to despair if it were not for the force and power of a genuine friend like the Daily Worker, extending a helping hand to give me—and us—the strengthened understanding which is a shot in the arm . . . which enables us to see further into the future to eventual victory."

"I have gathered up \$5 through baby-sitting and saving pennies. I'll try to keep it coming. I'm sure some of the kids in school will respond to your need for money, too. Keep up the great work. We're all behind you."

From Brooklyn came \$10 "in the name of our departed sister, who was a steady reader of your paper and were she alive, would surely send you more. Long life to you!"

May Williamson, wife of the working-class leader now in Federal prison at Lewisburg because of his militant leadership to the trade union movement, was handed \$20 for the paper by a friend who said: "We can't contact a successful assembly campaign without the paper."

There was \$17.15 collected at the Daily Worker forum led by John P. Pittman last Friday evening at Yugoslav Hall. The subject was Stalin's recent article on capitalist and Socialist economy. Pittman will deliver a second lecture on the article this coming Friday—same place.

A \$5 contribution was handed in through the Workers Bookshop "in memory of Betty Rosen."

That grand veteran of the working-class movement in America, Anita Whitlow of Baltimore, sends \$10 and a note saying: "We hope you'll keep it."

There are more and more on the way, the writer, but "we need the Daily Worker now more than ever."

A group of readers in Cresskill, N. Y., sends \$20 and write they "will do most anything to see their beloved child (meaning us) through the crisis."

From Syracuse, a woman living on pension sends \$25 and apologizes because she cannot send more. She cashed a bond bought during the anti-fascist war, and notes the text on it to fight against war and fascism today. No communist is credited because all "put out such a magnificent paper under tremendous difficulties."

Our old friends from the farm areas of New Jersey come through with another \$20, this time "from a group of loyal readers in Freehold." Don't know how much this makes from the Jersey countryside, but it is well over \$150.

The Labor Youth League of Wisconsin University, at Madison, from whom we have heard before, send along another \$15 and a message that "our success depends on yours. . . . Let's keep the money rolling in for peace." And a Milwaukee reader who promised another five sends it, along with \$2 more. There is \$3 from Freeport, Ill., sent by one who has contributed before, and from Belleville, Ill., there is a "ten-spot toward the fund drive as we cannot let the D.W. die as there are not enough good papers in our country as it."

From Minneapolis comes \$5 "for your splendid work" and a thanks for publishing Stalin's article "On the transition from Socialism to Communism." A Brooklynite who contributed before sends \$2 and an explanation that he will continue to contribute. "They will be small sums," he explains, because they are taken from "microscopic" paychecks. And a couple of other Brooklynites send \$5 because they find the D.W. "very important."

There is \$11 from a Chelsea group, which has contributed much and often in the campaign thus far, and which is always up front in campaigns run by the Worker. And a Lincoln Square group, which has also been coming through, handed in \$20. From the Perry bank of "Rite and Johnny" come \$250 in pennies accumulated in two months and credited to Albert Perry; and a personable young woman handed in \$1, with the word that this was her "eight-dollar."

Our publisher, Joe Berman, sent along another \$15 collected in busier days on the west side. And the first time he has checked in a horse shop—don't know if it is the same one.

From Brooklyn Heights came another \$25, making it more than \$200 received from supporters of the paper in that part of Brooklyn.

Other acknowledgments: \$2, NYC, "Good Luck"; \$5, friend in Springfield Gardens; \$15, M.O. Winton; \$5, Bucks County, Pa.; \$4, A.T.A. Brooklyn; \$5, Newark Co.; \$10, E.M. Cleveland; \$1, C.L. Haddock, O.; \$5, E.M. Newark; \$2, E.C. Windsor, Conn.; \$5, R.C. Cedar, Wash.; \$25, J.N. NYC; \$5, friend of Mrs. Perry; \$15, Ed. Albert and Susan C. (credit Geo. Albert); \$5, Mrs. E. St.; \$25, J. and B. Manhattan; \$10, A. and A. NYC; \$5, A. Brooklyn; \$5, Stamford, Conn.; "Worker"; \$5, A. and J. Williams (credit John Pittman); \$7, 12th A.D. Harlem; \$25 through workers bookshop; \$5, N.Y. Brooklyn; \$5, Mrs. NYC; \$5 for Morris; \$5 for Pittman; \$5 for Pittman; \$10, C.W. NYC; \$10, C.W. NYC; \$25, Mr. C. NYC.

Robert Minor Critically Ill

Robert Minor was reported in critical condition in Ossining Hospital, Ossining, N. Y., yesterday, following a heart attack. The 68-year-old Communist leader and political cartoonist, who makes his home at Croton, N. Y., has been suffering from a heart ailment in recent years.

Known as "Fighting Bob" Minor, the Texas-born son of a state judge has won fame in two fields—as one of America's major political cartoonists, whose powerful style influenced many of the artists now working, and as a leader of the Communist Party who played important roles in the Tom Mooney and Scottsboro defense movements.

As an artist, Minor worked for the New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He was later to become editor of the Daily Worker.

Minor served as director for the Tom Mooney Defense Committee which helped expose the frameup of the West Coast labor leader. In 1930, he served six months in prison when, in company with William Z. Foster, he led a mammoth demonstration of unemployed at Union Square. He headed a defense effort in behalf of the nine framed Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case.

In 1935, Minor and International Labor Defense attorney David Levinson were kidnaped, beaten and left for dead on the New Mexico desert by a group of masked thugs after they had come to Gallup, N. M., to defend a group of jobless workers framed on a murder charge.

Minor spent two years in Spain aiding the Spanish people's struggle against Franco fascism.

Jurors' Prejudice Cited by Pittsburgh 5

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—Defense attorneys for Steve Nelson and other members of the "Pittsburgh 5" cited the "overwhelming prejudice" of the jury panel members questioned at the Smith Act trial, in a supplementary petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to halt the proceedings pending a change of venue. The trial is due to resume next Monday.

Prejudice was expressed by every one of the first 30 panel members examined by Judge William Alva Stewart, the trial judge, who was taken to the hospital last week.

The petition was filed by attorneys Bertram Edises of Oakland, Calif., and Ralph Powe of New York. A previous pre-trial petition was recently denied.

GEORGE MEANY HEADS AFL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, was elected president of the AFL today by unanimous vote of the American Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote of the AFL executive council.

At a news conference, Meany said the AFL was ready, willing and anxious to resume talks with the CIO toward forming a united labor organization.

He said the AFL is "prepared to defend ourselves against those who feel this is the time to push labor back."

Frameup Trial of Negro UE Leader Opens

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The court echoed with the charge of "frameup" today as Harold Ward, 30-year old Harvester union leader, was brought to face the first of two indictments that may result in his being sent to the electric chair.

Defense attorney William Scott Stewart told the court "Ward is the victim of a frameup." He revealed the state's attorney discarded two witnesses to a killing on the South Side on Oct. 3 because these two

denied that Ward was the man they saw wielding a club.

A third witness, who has been concealed by the state, is to be used to carry the prosecution's case because he agreed to put the finger on Ward, the defense charged.

Stewart said the prosecution was deliberately delaying the murder trial of Ward by insisting that he first be tried on an assault charge brought against him by a strike-breaker.

Delegation Tells Lane: Bar 'Contempt' Jailing Of Elizabeth G. Flynn

By HARRY RAYMOND

A demand that the "contempt" citation and the accompanying 30-day jail sentence imposed at the Foley Square Smith Act trial on the veteran labor leader, Elizabeth G. Flynn be withdrawn was presented yesterday to U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane at the federal courthouse.

The protest was brought by 12 men and women, representing trade unions, fraternal and civil rights organizations. It was delivered to Lane's office by William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. Novelist Howard Fast, was also a member of the delegation.

When word reached the courthouse that the delegation was on its way, guards locked all doors except one at the front of the building. A cordon of police and guards ringed the courthouse area.

The delegation objected vigorously when the group was denied admission to the building.

Finally, Patterson, accompanied by a uniformed guard, was permitted to present the group's protest at Lane's office.

The letter to the U. S. Attorney charged the "contempt" action against Miss Flynn, initiated by Lane when she refused to jeopardize the freedom of a man and woman by naming them as Communists, was an "outrageous violation of the Constitutional rights of a defendant." It stated the "contempt" citation was actually "provoked" against Miss Flynn by Lane.

"We are here to demand that this form of persecution that so clearly restricts due process of law and the operation of justice be ended and that this contempt charge be publicly expunged from the record."

(Continued on Page 6)

NEW HAVEN ACLU URGES ROSENBERGS CLEMENCY

Clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has been urged by members of the executive committee of the New Haven chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, it was disclosed yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Among the signers of the New Haven statement were co-chairman Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg,

of the Congregation Mishkan Israel; Theodore M. Greene, philosophy professor at Yale; Thomas I. Emerson, Yale Law School professor; Vern Countryman and David Haber, associate professors at Yale Law School; Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, pastor of the Dixwell congregational Church, and others. (Organizations are listed for identification purposes only).

Say Eisenhower Trip Aims to Spread War

TOKYO, Nov. 25.—Peiping Radio said today the purpose of Dwight D. Eisenhower's trip to Korea is to seek ways to "continue and extend the Korean war."

"The one and only means to end the Korean war has long been at hand," the broadcast declared, pointing out that American lives will be saved in Korea if "the Americans decide to give up the idea of holding on to the prisoners."

"Eisenhower obviously has no interest in finding the genuine road to ending the Korean war," the broadcast said. "The Eisenhower pretense of coming to Korea to seek a 'way out' covers the reality of his planning how to continue and extend the Korean

war to enable his Wall Street masters to get still more blood-soaked profits.

"If Eisenhower continues to prolong and extend the war, he will face even greater disastrous failure than Truman."

Dr. DuBois to Speak Friday Evening

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will speak on "The Future of the Negro People in the South" at the United Mutual Hall, 410 Lenox Ave., at 126th St., this Friday evening. It was announced by the Committee for a Free South, which is sponsoring the meeting. This committee has been organized to give help to the growing freedom movement in the South.

Vishinsky Cease-Fire Plea That Press Suppressed

(Continued from Page 1)

ing questions relating to a peaceful settlement, such as the unification of Korea to be carried out by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of that commission. We stated that the representatives of the Government of North Korea should be invited here, because in their absence it is impossible seriously to consider, and even less to solve, such questions. Nothing of use can result from efforts in such conditions.

"What we have in mind is the extension of all possible assistance by the commission in the repatriation of prisoners of war of both sides. These proposals place first and foremost the idea that the General Assembly should recommend to the parties in Korea that they immediately put an end to hostilities on land, at sea and in the air.

"Let us recall that a special article, article 2, is devoted to this question in the agreed articles of the draft armistice agreement. Article 2 is entitled 'Concrete Conditions for a Cease-fire and an Armistice.' Articles 62 and 63 have been agreed upon; they have been signed by the parties of both sides.

"Article 2 provides as follows: 'The commanders of the parties shall issue orders for the complete cessation of all kinds of hostilities in Korea by all the armed forces under their command, including all formations and personnel of land, naval and air forces. This is to enter into force within 12 hours after the signing of the armistice

agreement, and the observance of this order is to be assured."

"This apparently has been overlooked by those who have professed such zeal for the cessation of hostilities. Our proposals have been systematically rejected, though this is exactly what they seek to achieve. Does this not give us full grounds to state that those who reject our proposals do not want to attain a cease-fire?"

"THE DISCUSSION in the First Committee has shown—and this applies particularly to the speeches of the representatives of the U. S. and the United Kingdom, and some other participants of the war in Korea—that they tried to eschew not only a solution but even a consideration of a question of such importance as the one of the cessation of hostilities in Korea.

"What is happening in Korea now to the accompaniment of the debates in the First Committee and those in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly? There are the unrelenting pirate-like air raids on Korean territory coupled with the destruction of towns and villages and the annihilation of populations. Does not all this confirm the fact that the ruling circles of the U. S. do not desire the cessation of the war in Korea?"

"It was monstrous, therefore, to hear the representative of Peru state that it was not the U. S. but the Soviet Union that was interested in the continuation of the war in Korea. It was monstrous to



VISHINSKY

hear the slanderous statement of the representative of Peru that the Soviet Union was intent on protracting the agony in Korea in order to exhaust the Western Powers by the economic burden of rearmament.

"Is it not shameful to make such slanderous statements? Is it not shameful for a person who pretends to be a scholar and an authority on international matters to utter such fabrications?"

"These fabrications do not require any refutation. The senseless-

ness, the sinisterness and the evil of such statements are self-evident. Any elementary modicum of good faith should have prevented such statements from having been made, bearing in mind the systematic efforts undertaken by the Soviet Union in urging the reduction of armaments and armed forces, the cessation of the armament race, the cessation of the growth of military budgets, and so on, all of which make it clear that it is the Soviet Union which has warned the Western Powers against the dangers of their policy. We have warned that their policy will exhaust the economic resources of their countries and will place a heavy burden on the shoulders of their population, a burden which is brought about by the implementation of their aggressive military programs.

"Now they accuse the Soviet Union and they see the ubiquitous hand of Moscow. History, indeed, repeats itself. A cease-fire in Korea is the major problem. The successful solution of this problem is the primary condition for the solution of the entire Korean problem.

"PROMPTED by these considerations, the Soviet Union delegation deems it essential to submit an addendum to its draft resolution. (A/C. 1/729/Rev. 1/Corr. 1) calling for an immediate and complete cessation of hostilities in Korea. This proposal reads as follows: 'To recommend to the belliger-

ents in Korea an immediate and complete cease-fire, i.e., the cessation of military operations by both sides on land, by sea and in the air, on the basis of the draft armistice-agreement already approved by the belligerents, the question of the complete repatriation of prisoners of war to be referred for its solution to the Commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question provided for in the USSR draft resolution, in which Commission questions shall be decided by two-thirds majority vote of its members. (Document A/C. 1/729/Rev. 1/Corr. 1/Add. 1).

"The proposal for the immediate cessation of all hostilities in Korea is not to be found in any of the draft resolutions except that of the Soviet Union. It is not to be found in any other draft resolution before this Committee: it is not in the 21-Power joint draft resolution nor in the Mexican draft resolution, nor in the Peruvian draft resolution, nor even in the Indian draft resolution, which was so eloquently praised here by its supporters.

"Constantly and unswervingly the Soviet Union travels its own path, championing the cause of peace and the cause of international cooperation. We are profoundly convinced that our generous cause will be crowned with success. We know that millions and millions of people are closely interested in that success because they hate war and they thirst for peace and happiness."

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson says that Republican "strategy is to play ball with the southern Democrats and not attempt to build up the Republican Party in the deep South." Why do they need the two-party system when one of the parties is anti-Negro and anti-labor enough for two?

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, eagerly forgetting the panic in Washington over the prospect of a Korean truce, blames the Soviet Union's Vishinsky, by rejecting the India resolution, of discouraging the "search for a saving formula." But the Tribune, like virtually every other pro-war paper, hides from its readers the fact that Vishinsky himself proposed the only "saving formula"—that is, a cease-fire, a halt to the shooting first, with settlement of the POW issue by a UN commission later. That happens to be exactly what the American people want, too, which is why, undoubtedly, the Tribune suppresses the facts on the Vishinsky speech and the Soviet resolution.

THE POST also reviles Vishinsky for his "scornful and abusive attack on India's truce formula (which) has probably torpedoed humanity's hope for an early truce in Korea." What could provide for an earlier truce than a resolution calling for an IMMEDIATE end to the fighting? Why was the Post so frightened about the eruption of the Washington-London disagreement in the UN this week? Because it is Washington—the Truman Washington as well as the Eisenhower Washington which fears the wave of peace sentiment and the decline in war profiteering which a Korean settlement could bring.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's Ludwell Denny admits what the Post tries to deny—that any proposal which even seems to move in the direction of a Korean settlement is suspect to the warmakers because what they want is a UN expression of support for continuing and expanding the war. Denny thus calls the Indian resolution a "booby trap" for Washington.

THE NEWS' frontpage reads: "Russia Spurns UN Truce Plan." Two big lies in five little words. The India resolution dealt with prisoner repatriation, not a truce. And it's not a UN plan because the UN has not voted for it.

THE TIMES gets set for an all-out attack on the impending Transport Workers strike on the private bus lines, insisting that, though the workers admittedly have an "unassailable case for the 40-hour week," they have no right to strike now. And, adds the paper, it's not the bus magnates, but the public, which should pay, in the form of another fare hike.

THANKS TO "Herb" for \$10 and "A Friend" for \$25. Keep 'em coming.—R. F.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Why Joe Curran Can't See Peace

JOSEPH CURRAN, president of the National Maritime Union, writing in the current issue of the Pilot, concedes that "the most important factor" in Gen. Eisenhower's favor was the popular belief that he would bring about peace. But Curran, who is also a vice-president of the CIO, hastens to add that the Korean war is "a war in which no one, including the General, can find a way out at present with honor."

Why is Curran so quick to see no possibility for peace? It should be recalled that Curran was among the first to voice a loud welcome to the Korean war when it broke out. He lost no time in an effort to capitalize upon a belief, shared by some job-hungry maritime workers, that an era of prosperity was in store for seamen out of the slaughter in a land separated from us by a 5,000-mile gap of water.

THE IMPORTANT fact today, two and a half years after the Korean war broke out, is the large number of men you see hanging around maritime union dispatching halls. Curran's own paper reflects the growing worry over the declining employment for maritime workers.

But this is only part of the story. The number of jobs keeps declining despite the fact, as dis-

closed by the National Federation of American Shipping in its last semi-annual report, that the number employed by the entire U. S. merchant marine, licensed and unlicensed, had dropped to 91,000. That figure was a drop of 19,000 from the figure of six months earlier. That report covers all fields, all unions and non-unions.

Since that report was made public, more thousands have been thrown out of jobs. The very issue of the Pilot quoted above notes that the S.S. Washington, third largest U. S. passenger ship, has sailed her last voyage. She'll be laid up for "economy" reasons and her crew of 435 NMU members (and many of other unions) will be on the beach. Recently, another big passenger ship, the La Guardia, was similarly laid up, with some 300 seamen beached. Those ships were used for transporting families of military personnel to and from Europe.

TWO DEVELOPMENTS are taking place. Shipping, despite war transport requirements, is declining because REAL trade between the U. S. and other countries is falling. The policy of cutting off economic relations with especially the countries that provide the best markets for American goods—the USSR,

People's Democracies—is bearing the inevitable fruits for the workers who depend on shipping.

Secondly, the "economy" and "efficiency" drive, with the co-operation of labor leaders like Curran, has made it possible to reduce sharply the number of seamen employed.

The NMU's officials boast of some wage increases won since the Korean war began. An arbitration award, now pending before the Stabilization Board, would add from a 5 to 15 percent raise on various classifications.

Aside from the fact that those raises, at best, only catch up with the government's cost of living index, many workers view them with cynicism. Even a good wage scale isn't much good if there is little or no work.

Shipping spokesmen greeted the new wage award with a prediction that the squeezing out process will take more jobs and earnings from seamen. They know that Curran and his associates are not inclined to wage a struggle against speedup, greater workloads and smaller crews.

As Curran wrote recently in the Pilot, he thinks there are "too many beefs"—that most of the complaints by the men are not valid and the workers shouldn't bother him or other union officials.

We have had ample evidence that neither the Marshall Plan nor the stimulus of the Korea war has served the interests of the seamen; that on the contrary, jobs have declined steadily for the period. The seamen, as every poll or other test of sentiment among them showed, want peace and the conditions under which peacetime trade could expand. They, like millions of others, will demand that Eisenhower make good the promise that elected him.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Roles Assigned to U. S. Women in UN

ONE WOULD THINK it is a sign of progress that there are two women members of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. That is, until one comes to see what these women are assigned to do.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt seems to have the special task of smearing a humanitarian veneer over the most most odious and questionable positions. Thus, in the Third Committee of the General Assembly on Nov. 18, the gracious lady whose name is associated with so many worthy causes in our country was given the job of knitting a move by delegations of the underdeveloped countries. The issue was the right of peoples and nations to self-determination. The objective of the underdeveloped countries is to put some kind of teeth in the Charter provisions which set forth the UN's aims on this matter.

The issue presented an opportunity for a genuine contribution by the U.S., such a contribution which would begin self-critically with a discussion of Washington policy in respect to Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Liberia, and many other countries of Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe.

However, there was no word of self-critical awareness in Mrs. Roosevelt's pronouncement. She tried to turn the question into an attack on the Soviet Union—an ill-fated venture from the outset, since the recent figures of progress by the former underdeveloped czarist colonies in Central Asia given recently by L. P. Beria at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the

Soviet Union demonstrate irrefutably the achievements of Soviet practice in respect to underdeveloped countries.

THE ROLE assigned to Mrs. Sampson is even more degrading. Mrs. Sampson was assigned the task of declaring the U.S. government's position on the question of repatriation of Greek children.

This question, to begin with, is a provocative one, and there are many delegates—I am told—who understand that it has been placed on the agenda of the Ad Hoc Committee for the sole purpose of restoring the initiative to the imperialist and racist bloc—an initiative it could not obtain so long as the Ad Hoc Committee was preoccupied with the problem of racism in the Union of South Africa.

Now the unpleasant fact is that during the weeks of debate on South African racism, a question about which Mrs. Sampson might be supposed to have honest convictions, this sole Negro member of the U.S. delegation was not allowed to open her mouth. All during the tense moments when the racist bloc was fighting to prevent any serious UN action that might embarrass the Malanazi regime in South Africa, Mrs. Sampson was compelled to remain silent. Instead, the job of stating the U.S. position on this question, a position which tried to appear impartial but actually helped the racist bloc, was given to Gov. Sprague of Oregon.

Governor Sprague's position, as this column has already reported, was not in the least self-

critical, although the Jimcrow is so thick in Portland, Salem and other cities of the western state that it can be cut with a knife.

Mrs. Sampson, I believe, could have made a much more constructive contribution to the discussion, had she been given the opportunity. But the State Department, up to its neck in both male supremacy and white chauvinism, gagged the Negro member of its delegation on this question, and ordered her to state the U.S. position on the Greek children question.

As might have been expected, this U.S. position was one calculated to fan the "hate Russia" campaign in the UN and the U.S., and to do this in a form which would pull out all the stops on tearful sentimentalities. Mrs. Sampson, I regret to say, carried through this despicable assignment with energy and emotion.

But what credence can be placed in the protestations of a delegation which sheds crocodile tears over several hundred unfortunate Greek children (who, on examination, seem more fortunate than many an American child, having been adopted by families in some of the People's Democracies), while simultaneously serving a Malanazi policy which destroys the lives of millions of African children, and carrying out a policy in Korea which is daily murdering the unfortunate children of that unhappy land? Perhaps Mrs. Sampson is more to be pitied than scorned.

Suppress

(Continued from Page 1)

Acheson's rejection of the cease-fire proposal because in doing that they would have been compelled to inform them of the cease-fire proposal.

The Department of Public Information of the United Nations even made itself a part of the conspiracy to suppress the Vishinsky proposal. In an abstract of Vishinsky's speech prepared for the press the UN publicity office blurred over the sensational significance of the Soviet proposal and brushed it off with the statement that Vishinsky had said that "a cease-fire in Korea was the most important task to be accomplished."

"For this reason," the UN abstract of the Soviet delegate's speech continued, "the USSR had introduced a revision of its proposal, he said. The Soviet proposal was the only one before the First Committee which called for an immediate cease-fire he observed."

Yesterday the U.S.-dominated bloc in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly maneuvered to prevent Vishinsky from getting the opportunity to continue discussion of his cease-fire proposal.

The question before the committee was the order in which the five draft resolutions pending before it would be taken up for discussion. Under the regular order of business, the Soviet resolution would come second, the Indian resolution last.

Nasrallah Entezam, the Iranian delegate, moved that the Indian proposal be given priority and thus be discussed before the Vishinsky proposal. This resolution has since its introduction been hammered into a vehicle for carrying through the State Department's war plans in the Far East with UN blessings. Thus the Iranian motion emerged as a maneuver dictated by the U. S. delegation.

Vishinsky opposed the motion, pointing out that the Indian resolution dealt with only one element of the problem. Dr. Gertrude Sekaninova of Czechoslovakia spoke in support of Vishinsky's position.

Fearing that a continuation of the discussion on procedure would focus attention on the cease-fire proposal of the Soviet delegation, the U. S. maneuvered for a quick adjournment. The motion to adjourn, offered by the New Zealand delegate, was adopted 44 to 5, with Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine and the USSR opposed.

Acheson thus won his skirmish, and bought time for a huddle with other members of the Washington bloc, through which he obviously hopes to work out additional maneuvers to keep the Vishinsky cease-fire proposal off the General Assembly floor and from the attention of the American people.

Un-Americans Map Union Witchhunt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Rep. Harold E. Velde today announced that the House Un-Americans will concentrate in the coming Congressional session on a witchhunt of unions and colleges.

The Illinois Republican who will head the un-Americans, listed a smear of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) and the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

Velde did not go into details on the proposed witchhunt of education, but he said the greatest "need" for scrutiny is "at the college level."

Summerfield Heads Postoffice Dep't

President-elect Eisenhower announced yesterday the appointment of Republican National Chairman Arthur E. Summerfield as Postmaster General.

Coming in the weekend WORKER
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SPEAK OUT FOR CEASE-FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

the Washington leadership, and to open the way for plunging the United States into a vast Asian war, with Korea as the springboard.

In short, the far-reaching suppression of the Soviet proposal for peace in Korea now constitutes a sinister signal to the American people that our country faces a new and ominous moment of war peril.

A cease-fire in Korea would stymie the militarist plans to spread the war to China, and who knows where else. Therefore, there is afoot a deeply anti-national plot to make it appear as if the Soviet Union does not propose peace in Korea, as if nothing remains for the American people but to bow down to the "inevitable" unleashing of a major military catastrophe in Korea and Asia. The nation is being readied for the fatal line that only through such a "victory" could there be the peace the entire population craves with such intensity.

WHAT IS THE State Department position? That there shall be no cease-fire. Acheson brushed off the cease-fire offer in a half dozen words. To balk a cease-fire when it seemed imminent, it flung into the truce talks its recently-invented, lawless, and utterly fraudulent proposition about "non-forcible" repatriation of prisoners of war. The Washington leadership—including the President-elect Eisenhower, of course—is forcing the United States and the world to "debate" the question of POW repatriation on the battlefield, to "settle it" over the corpses of our dead. But more than one year has now passed since they started this tactic, and the blood keeps on flowing without any settlement.

WHAT IS THE Soviet position, as Vishinsky put it? That the killing be ended now, since the POW issue is the only one remaining; and that there be a post-cease-fire conference of the UN commission to negotiate remaining issues peacefully.

The Soviet Union takes its stand, insofar as the POW issue is concerned, on the duly signed Geneva Convention of 1949, on the universally recognized position of international law.

The State Department, whose agents in the Korea prison camps have shocked humanity with the shooting down of hundreds of unarmed Korean and Chinese prisoners, is using murderous force and violence to prevent its prisoners from being repatriated, tattooing them, "screening" them at the point of a bayonet, etc.—such are the facts which are even admitted by the American command and are published regularly in such U. S. papers as the New York Times. To say that repatriation of POWs according to the Geneva convention is "forcible" is to make a mockery of all law, Vishinsky proved to the hilt.

Washington showed its frantic fear of any cease-fire possibilities when the Indian resolution was introduced, even though this resolution tried to combine the Geneva convention with the lawless formula invented by the State Department. The Indian resolution reflected the immense peace sentiment in Asia and many thought it could be used to bring peace, but it became a tool in the hands of Washington leaders for preventing a cease-fire. Like the 21-power resolution and the Mexican and Peruvian resolutions, the Indian resolution also said nothing about an immediate cease-fire.

WHAT IS THE POSITION of the American people?

They want a cease-fire desperately. Every poll shows it. Eisenhower won the election with the seeming promise to end the war. It would be impossible to say that either the American people or the GIs in Korea want to continue and extend the war to vast proportions in Asia and perhaps the world in defense of the Truman-Eisenhower junking of the Geneva Convention.

It is because the government knows full well that the decision to continue the war and to spread it over the fraudulent issue of the POWs is unsupported by the majority of the nation that it now resorts to this incredible press censorship and distortion. It is here that the American popular will must enter and change matters if we are not to be pushed over the abyss of a frightful war in Asia, with the increased danger of another world war.

This means that every American, individually and in his organization, should wire or write to the White House, to Eisenhower at the Commodore Hotel, N.Y., and to Secretary Acheson demanding the cease-fire which the nation wants; demanding that no more Americans shall die to support a principle in flat violation of our solemn agreement signed at Geneva; that the killing cease as of now, with all issues to be taken up around the table, not on the battlefield. This is a life-and-death matter for every American family, for the nation and the world. For without a cease-fire, the danger of Washington using the POW issue to fan a bigger war becomes more imminent.



Wall St. Now Worrying About 'Overexpansion' of Industry

By Labor Research Association
OVEREXPANSION of industry in terms of the capitalist market is beginning to haunt some financial and business circles.

One of the widely used Wall Street research organizations observed recently that the results of this election are not going to have any appreciable effect on the "important fundamental conditions within our whole economy."

Spelling out what this condition is, it went on to say that in many lines "facilities for production and distribution are fully as over-expanded as they were 23 years ago," in other words before the crack-up in 1929.

Specifically, it declared, "We don't see how either party can stimulate demand to a sufficient extent to continue full operation of the enormous facilities for producing and distributing steel, automobiles, textiles, refrigerators, foods, office equipment, industrial machinery, etc. The demand in many of these lines clearly seems to have reached a temporary saturation point."

Even the oil magnates are worried about "over-production," and the lower prices (and profits) that might result from it, as the Wall Street Journal (11/14) noted recently in a special story.

WITH AMERICAN INDUSTRY adding about 50 percent to its capacity since the end of World War II, such warning notes are appearing more frequently, along with reports of still further expansion! Here, for example, is an AP dispatch from Detroit (11/15) headed, "Arms Pouring Out of Auto Factories."

After giving details on this subject, it says: "Some industry executives even go so far as to say that civilian output adequate to the nation's needs could be maintained if defense needs were doubled."

In other words, the auto manufacturers are gambling on even higher war orders to keep their expanded capacity working, and new plant is being built all the time for this purpose. As an illustration, this dispatch says that Ford alone has added more than \$500 million on expansion in the last five years, with the program continuing at the rate of at least \$100 million a year. "What is true of Ford is also true of Gen-

eral Motors, Chrysler and other automobile companies."

With more expansion in prospect in auto and other lines, the profit-takers are naturally worried about any drop in military orders. One of the Wall Street agencies, warning of over-production about 10 days after the election, wonders what will happen if the cuts in government expenditures promised by Eisenhower should, by any chance, be applied to the military sector of the economy.

They say it would probably have a "net deflationary effect, coming at the crest of a guns-and-butter economy. With increasing evidence that facilities for production and distribution are already ample to take care of every high level of consumption, the effects of a noticeable decline in military expenditures are not likely to be offset by higher business expenditures."

THESE WALL STREET commentators have little hope that the Republicans can do anything about such fundamentals. It is difficult to see, they write, "how the Administration can alter the fact that most industries have demonstrated that there are already enough facilities for production and distribution to take care of an exceedingly high level of demand."

In the face of this situation, as noted, plant and equipment expansion continues. And the latest McGraw Hill survey on the subject indicates that business spending of this sort next

year will run higher than previously expected, although at least eight percent lower than in 1952.

In this continued plant-building program the little fellows, as usual, are falling way behind. The McGraw Hill survey showed that while the monopoly corporations are "generally keeping their investment programs going at high levels" the smalls "are cutting back fairly sharply."

The reason is obvious for, as Business Week (11/1) says, "The squeeze on profits has hurt smaller companies. They won't have 'the money piling up in depreciation accounts that the bigger companies do.' Also, thanks to the Pentagon's giveaway program to big industry, or what is called 'rapid amortization of new defense facilities,' it adds, 'many major companies will have money pouring in that can be reinvested.'"

And the Wall Street Journal (11/15) comments on the same situation when it says that most of the new capital investment is being made by the big companies, "those able to ride through any mild recession" and find smooth sailing beyond."

In this respect, it notes, "Small enterprises find themselves at a disadvantage their tax burdens being relatively heavy and their credit rating comparatively low."

So little business is in for further squeezing and crushing as the big concerns grab the bulk of the war orders and dig in for whatever economic storms lie ahead.

Letters from Readers

Anti-Communist

Oath at A & S

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

To get a job in the men's haberdashery or household furnishings department of Abraham & Straus, requires a statement on the part of the job-seeker that he or she is not a member of the Communist Party. That is condition Number 5 on their application form.

Obviously, members of any fascist organization are more than welcome. —M.B.

British Union Asks Nelson Be Freed

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The release of Steve Nelson, American working class leader, is demanded in a resolution sent to President Truman by Birmingham No. 7 branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Nelson chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, is serving a 20-year prison sentence on a trumped-up charge of "sedition."

Trial of 13

(Continued from Page 3)
the record," the letter to Lane said.

Meanwhile, in Judge Edward J. Dimock's courtroom, the trial continued, with Miss Flynn testifying for the 30th day. Under the re-direct examination of defense attorney Mary Kaufman, she rebutted testimony of the anti-labor informer, Berenice Baldwin, who said Miss Flynn lectured in Detroit in 1950 on the "organizational ability" of the French Communist Party.

Miss Flynn testified she taught in Detroit on that subject in 1948. She said she spoke in Detroit in the summer of 1950 on "the role of the French Communist Party." She told the jury her 1950 speech had nothing to do with "organizational ability," but dealt with the French party's policy as presented

at the 1950 Paris congress of the party. Miss Flynn said she attended that congress as a guest.

She again refuted the government's claim that the party's national committee held "underground" meetings. She said that between 1945 and 1951, the period covered by the indictment, the national committee met in the Hotel Albert, the Hotel Diplomat, the St. George Hotel and at party headquarters, 35 E. 12 St.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks during the cross-examination, implied that party discipline was imposed from above and members were required to obey blindly.

"It is voluntarily imposed discipline," Miss Flynn told the jury. "Those who join the organization assume a responsibility to carry out decisions of the organization."

This testimony was corroborated by the introduction of a pamphlet by defendant Betty Gannett, which refuted the government's theory of "blind obedience."

Excerpts of this pamphlet, read to the jury by Mrs. Kaufman, explained how Communist discipline is based on the "broadest inner democracy" through which decision of the majority becomes the decision of all.

Miss Flynn told the jury how from the time of Karl Marx Communists opposed terrorist groups. "Has the Communist Party at any time you were a member of it urged the waging of rebellion against the government of the United States?" defense attorney Mrs. Kaufman asked. "No," Miss Flynn replied. "It has not."

Judge Dimock recessed the trial over the holiday period to reconvene Monday, Dec. 1, 10:30 a.m.

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NOTICE

THE BUSINESS OFFICE of this paper will be closed
THANKSGIVING, Thursday, Nov. 27th

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from the Staff . . .

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MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful **SEWING CONTEST**—you make your own garment—for your own use. The **PRIZES** for the **BEST MADE GARMENT**, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

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- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given **SUIT**—your own choice of fabric—our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress—we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Models, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

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N.Y. LABOR CONFERENCE HAILS VIENNA PEACE MEET

The New York Labor Conference for Peace, through its chairman Samuel Freedman, has issued a statement hailing the Congress of the Peoples for Peace which will be held in Vienna Dec. 12.

"We call on all unions, all trade union peace committees," says the statement, "to discuss the call for the congress and proposals they

wish to have presented, to elect delegates, and to contribute financially to insure a representative New York City labor delegation at the Vienna Peace Congress."

Freedman added that preparations are under way to send a representative delegation from N. Y.

CHILDREN, PARENTS RALLY FOR SUSPENDED TEACHER

More than 100 pupils of P. S. 253 in the Brighton Beach section of Brooklyn clung to their teacher, Morris Lipshitz, Monday evening, in a spontaneous display of their love for a man suspended by the Board of Education after 22 years at the school.

While the children gathered before the Famous Cafeteria on Brighton Beach Ave., some 125 of their parents met inside, with many more unable to get in, to map community action against the Board's decision Thursday to suspend Lipshitz and four other Jewish teachers because of their refusal to assist in a witchhunt probe.

Parents who came to pick up their youngsters and saw how they held on to Lipshitz, embraced him, and called out, "We Want Our Teacher Back," vied with each other in amazed comment.

So eager were the boys and girls to aid Lipshitz that they beseeched the cafeteria management to permit them to join the grownups at the meeting called by the Neighborhood Committee for the Defense of Morris Lipshitz. The management refused, however, and police patrol cars dispersed the youngsters.

On Friday, when the news of Lipshitz' suspension first reached PS 253, the pupils hastily impro-

vised a picket line before the building, carrying their own contrived placards reading, "Give Us Our Teacher Back," etc.

Inside the Famous Cafeteria, parents wept unabashedly as Lipshitz told them: "My love for children cannot stop at 3 o'clock." He declared he could do no less but continue, after the 8 o'clock bell, to work to see that children have enough books, decent schools to learn in, teachers who are properly paid.

He told how he had met one of his former pupils on the Brighton boardwalk, a veteran of the last war, stumbling along with a cane.

He described his feelings upon looking up to a window in which was displayed a gold star in mournful tribute to another former pupil who was killed in the war. And he pledged to the assembled parents that he would continue to do what he could to see that another war does not come to devour the children of this generation.

The meeting voted to send a delegation to protest Lipshitz' suspension to the Board of Education, and to hold a demonstration before the school the morning of Dec. 4.

Philip Horowitz, Seward Park H. S. teacher who was suspended at the same time as was Lipshitz, spoke to the meeting on the frame-up conviction and death sentence imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and discussed the anti-Semitic aspects of the Rosenberg case in connection with the openly anti-Semitic campaign to oust Jewish teachers from the city's schools.

Tenants Gather In Jury Room, Back Miss Quin

A large delegation from the New York Tenants' Councils gathered yesterday morning at the Brooklyn Municipal Court's grand jury room to indicate their support of Estelle Quin, executive secretary of the Manhattan Tenant Council, who had been subpoenaed.

This was the second time Miss Quin was called. This time, however, the officials, after keeping Miss Quin waiting all morning, told her she was excused and would not be questioned further.

Miss Quin later in the day issued the following statement:

"The assistant district attorney appeared to be directing the inquiry against the tenant council and its program instead of firetrap landlords. However, today our strong showing and obvious tenant support forced a change in the procedure, and I was released from the mandatory subpoena and not required to testify again."

Hungary Says Tito Envoy Acts as Spy

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 25.—Hungary today accused the Tito government's ranking diplomat here of acting as a spy and ordered him to leave the country immediately.

A Hungarian note charged that Yugoslav Charge D'Affaires Milan Komatita had "rude abused diplomatic rights."

The note charged he had used the legation as a "spy center" and "cooperation with kidnapping bandits."

It said also that the legation "assisted the spying gang and guaranteed their contacts in Belgrade (the Yugoslav capital)."

Classified Ads

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Union-Busting Presentment By Grand Jury

The union-smashing purposes of the special federal grand jury investigating "subversive activities" was brought into the open yesterday when it handed down a presentment calling on the National Labor Relations Board to revoke certifications of four independent unions. The unions were the United Electrical Workers, International Fur and Leather Workers, American Communications Association and Distributive Workers.

Thirteen officials had been subpoenaed by the jury and grilled on their signing of non-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavits. The Grand Jury presentment stated that all these officers had refused to answer on past or present political beliefs, invoking the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

Revoking of certification would mean, among other things, that the unions would have no right to participate in NLRB elections.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE president, declared the presentment "will meet with outraged opposition of all unions." Asserting the presentment has "no legal effect," he said: "UE will continue now, as in the past, to defend the welfare of the workers it represents, as well as thousands of workers yet unorganized in our industries."

7,000 Tons Month U.S. Arms Feeds Indo-China War

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Premier Nguyen Van Tam of the French puppet "Vietnam government" admitted today that his administration was getting 7,000 tons of war material a month from the Washington government.

Speaking at a press luncheon here, he said, "That is sufficient for us to build up the army. French officers are now training."

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Film Brings Life and Color of Berlin Youth Festival to U. S.

By DAVID PLATT

Last year the Berlin Youth Festival shook the warmakers in their strongholds.

For two weeks more than 25,000 delegates from 104 countries and three million German youth met in Berlin and demonstrated through culture and sport their desire for peace.

The delegates represented many different political beliefs, but on the question of peace there was unity. The delegates came with their folk culture—a culture that expressed in vivid and direct terms the life of the people, their history, their aspirations, their yearning for peace and a better world.

That is why the youth festival was violently assailed by the imperialists, said the American Negro artist, Charles White, who was there.

"It was a mighty demonstration of the power of people's culture," White reported. "It was also a lesson that the professional art could learn from. For here were the basic roots of art—the core of the whole substance of the meaning of art."

Now playing at the Stanley Theatre is a 78-minute movie short by Soviet and East German cameramen during the Berlin Youth Festival and expressing in marvelous song and dance the power of people's culture.

The film is titled "World Festival of Song and Dance," and paraded before us is the outstanding folk songs and dances of 20 nations including the USSR, People's China, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Mexico and including the little known folk culture of such countries as Tibet, North Korea, India, Vietnam, Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil, Mongolia, Canada, Karelia-Finland and Switzerland.

American audiences will see many of these superb national folk songs and dances on the screen for the first time. Lovers of people's art will thrill, as we did, to the Tibetan folk dances, the fighting songs of Vietnam, the sword and drum dances of Korea, the Makumba-folk dance of Brazilian Negroes, the Nigerian harvest song, the Hotta-Spanish folk dance, the Fishermen's dance of Karelia-Finland, the Botsha Shonyet-Hindu national dance, the Chinese ribbon dance, the songs and dances of Moldavia and Ukraine, of Argentina, Mexico, Canada and Uzbekistan.

The basic roots of art, as Charles White says, are in these people's songs and dances.

Their intense study, particularly by professional dancers could be highly rewarding, but everyone—artist and layman—who is deeply concerned about peace will find the Stanley film a stimulating experience.

The other film at the Stanley is an excellent full-length Soviet documentary of a whale-hunting expedition to the Arctic and Antarctic. The highest recommendation one can give this film is to say that the detailed scenes of the hunting, spearing and processing of the mammoth whales on board the huge factory-ship S.S. Slava are as exciting as similar scenes in Melville's great novel "Moby Dick."

Fund Drive Note: Thanks, friends for all the contributions sent to the paper in my name. Thanks to Mel for \$5, Maurice for \$10, G. B. for \$10, Sara for \$5, N. and J. for \$10, E. W. for \$15, L. H. for \$5, A. and A. for \$10.



Ukrainian Folk Dance—A scene from "World Festival of Song and Dance."

MALAN SOUTH AFRICA GOV'T BANS 70 PUBLICATIONS

JOHANNESBURG.—Taking another leaf from Hitler's "Mein Kampf," the South African Malan government (a racist government protected by the State Department in UN) has stepped up its program of oppression to include wholesale banning of books including many recognized as world classics.

The censorship conducted by officials of the Department of the Interior, is masked behind the pretense that it represents application of laws aimed at "indecent" publications.

During the last few weeks more than 70 publications have been listed in the Government Gazette as "indecent, objectionable or obscene" and banned from sale.

The list includes books by Lenin and other Marxist writers, two publications on "race and color attitudes" published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Labor Monthly, the world-famed British

magazine edited by Palme Dutte, the New York National Guardian, the Canadian Tribune and magazines from China, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Also banned is The South African Bulletin, a little publication issued in London containing for the most part, extracts from the South African press. Then there are such publications as "Bedtime at 11," "All Dames Are Dangerous," "Sweetheart" and "Hell Ain't So Hot."

The inclusion of "Roots of Prejudice," by Arnold Kroe, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, and "Behind the Color Bar" by Dr. Kenneth Little, head of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Edinburgh—both writers being members of the conservative school in race relations—makes irresistible the inference that the publications were banned on titles only, or after a swift glance at the contents page.

A POEM BY PAUL ELUARD

Editor, Feature Section:

Enclosed find two contributions to our paper in David Platt's name for his piece on "Zola and the Rosenbergs" which was stirring.

In Friday's paper Platt wrote of the death of the great French poet Eluard.

It is hard to believe that Eluard's voice, struggling for life to the last, could be silenced.

So here is my translation of one of his poems—a song of life dedicated to his sisters—his survivors.

In reading it, we shall resolve to free Ethel Rosenberg, Rosa Lee Ingram and all their sisters of oppression.

Mel, from the West Bronx

Sisters of Hope

Sisters of hope, courageous women
Against death you've made a pact
That of uniting the virtues of love.

O my sisters my survivors

Children's Hootenanny Saturday

A musical puppet show (or "pupp-oretta"), "Garden of Peace," will be presented at a children's Hootenanny this Saturday, at 2 p.m., at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. The presentation has been written and will be performed by "The Puppeteers."

Songs of the people, children's songs, and music from other lands will be presented by Teddy Schwartz, Leon Bibb and Betty Sanders. Folk dancing and refreshments will follow.

The show is designed for children of six to 13. Admission is 75c, including tax.

You take your life in your hands
That life may triumph

The day is nigh o my sisters of
greatness
When we shall laugh at the words
war and poverty.

Nothing shall remain of what once
was pain
Each face shall be caressed.

Arizona Tells FBI's Hoover to Keep Nose Clean

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 25.—FBI director J. Edgar Hoover has been told by the Arizona Daily Star that the New Mexico election is "none of his business."

The Star, in an editorial Nov. 18, reacted with unprecedented sharpness to a report that the FBI has undertaken to investigate alleged irregularities in the contest between Dennis Chavez, Democratic incumbent, and Patrick Hurley, Republican contender for the U. S. Senate.

Senator Chavez has the edge in the race, and Hurley has been crying "foul!"

Noting that the FBI admitted it entered the picture entirely on its invitation from the state, The Star editorial added:

"This is a good example of how our FBI can become, in effect, a gestapo. By sticking its nose into a matter of state business, and a political matter at that, it is misusing and abusing its power."

Such action could mean that the FBI could step in to settle close or contested races anywhere in the nation, and could be the body which decided how races should go."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mostly of a Did-You-Know Variety . . .

WALT DUKES, Seton Hall's 6-11 senior center who is by all odds the fastest, most fluent and valuable big man in college basketball, is not likely to go to the Knickerbockers. He is determined to become a lawyer and wants to continue his studies. Some arrangement with the Globetrotters may be considered if the offer is big enough.

Did you know that Nat Holman, suspended without pay by the Board of Higher Education as a scapegoat for the sins of the CCNY administration's overemphasis, had just six months more teaching to go to be eligible for a \$7,500 a year pension?

Attention Syracuse students: Since the Miami Orange Bowl has kept itself lily-white from its inception, since Alabama has been one of the adamant racist colleges refusing to book teams with Negro players, since Avatus Stone, Negro player of Syracuse, might be over his injury and ready to play New Year's Day, and in any case would ordinarily go along as part of the squad for the trip, exactly what did your athletic director have to promise Alabama and Orange Bowl presy Sam McCormick in order to get the bid?

It all depends on where you are: Joe Clark, our correspondent in Moscow, writes in mock disgust: "If you give Andy (his five-year-old son) any kind of ball, you think he throws it? Nah, he kicks it!"

With these silly "All" teams starting to mushroom, aren't the really neglected guys the offensive center, guards and tackles? They are the anonymous babies in the platoon system. The defensive linemen at least become a bit known by making tackles, rushing the passer, etc. The "All" teams generally concentrate on offensive backs and ends (pass catchers) and defensive linemen.

Does Annapolis recruit good high school football players just like the other big time grid schools—or are the Navy players sturdy midshipmen picked in the usual rigorous way who just happen to be good at blocking and tackling? Well, there is no evidence being offered here. Just an interesting note. Of the 45 members of the squad listed for the edification of TV viewers of the Army game Saturday, no fewer than TWELVE come from guess where—Penn-syl-van-ia, exporter extraordinary of subsidized centers, guards, tackles, ends and backs.

Olympics Around the Chess Board

HY W. adds some interesting notes on international chess to the articles written here by Ralph Crane. "Chess may break the 'iron curtain' after all," he writes. "Soviet chess players are scheduled to come here in June, 1953, for an 8 board round four match with U. S. chess team. . . . In the World Championship preliminaries at Saltsjohaden swept by the five Soviet entries, there were also three participants from the People's Democracies, Szabo and Barcza of Hungary and Pachman of Czechoslovakia. Score of the eight from the socialist and New Democracy sector against the capitalist sector—44 won, 5 lost.

"Nineteen hundred and fifty-three should be an eventful year in the chess world. Reshevsky, U.S. aspirant for world championship, who has never lost a match, is scheduled to play Keres, Smyslov or Bronstein, the top three Soviet players, in March, probably in Paris. The Challengers Tourney, to take place in Zurich in September, consists of nine Soviet players and three others. . . . Reshevsky, Naidorf, Argentina and Euwe, Holland. The winner of this tourney will get a match with the Soviet's Botvinnick for the World Championship.

"In July, 1953, the first World Junior Championship will take place in Copenhagen. The U. S. should shine here. Our juniors seem stronger than our seniors. But Soviet players figure to win it. Also in 1953, Ludmilla Rudenko of the Soviet Union, Women's World Champion, will play a match with the winner of the current tournament in Moscow. Thought these notes might be of some interest to your readers. . . .

Of interest they are indeed.

Journalism Dep't:

SOMETIMES AN article in one of the big money papers really tells a lot in its own queer way. Take the one about Viet Nam in the Sunday Herald Tribune. "Enemy Near, Hanoi Calm," is the headline. (The "enemy" is nothing more or less than the people of Viet Nam fighting for their own country against French imperialists, foreign mercenaries and Bao Dai, the French-propped million-are Emperor who was a Japanese puppet. When the people advance against this motley collection of despoilers planes answer by napalm bombing the Vietnamese people's new factories, homes and schools. This is called the "free world in action.")

With a sort of unconscious humor, the story relates: "In the Chinese and Viet Nam quarters, where most of the 280,000 inhabitants live, dense crowds throng the streets apparently unworried by the nearness of the Communists."

Some few of the Hanoi residents are happy with the French, however. (Some Tories around here in 1776 were happy with the Redcoats and Hessians.) "More than anybody else the merchants are happy about the presence of the French expeditionary troops, which bring them substantial profits," the ingenious story goes on.

It all winds up with one of the most dizzying sentences in the history of the English language: "If the Viet Minh fighters were not brothers of the Viet Namese peoples, Communism would have no chance whatever in Indo-China."

Translated from the Herald Tribune, this means that if the people of Vietnam were not the people of Vietnam, the French imperialists who have held them down and despoiled them so long would not be in the process of getting the people's boot!

\$\$\$ Dep't:

THANKS TO J and R of Manhattan for \$20 "for the best column in the best paper," to Ernie and Lee for \$10, and to Doty and Emery for another \$1. (Their letter tomorrow.) Which, added to the previous recorded total of \$1,171.10, brings the acknowledgments here to \$1,202.10. Very good, but tapering off rather sharply the last week. Should we interpret this as comment by the readers on a depreciating quality in the columns?

40-Hour Week or Bus Strike, Quill Tells Public Hearing

Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, yesterday told a public hearing that the union would not retreat from its decision to strike nine private bus lines Monday unless they granted the 40-hour week. The hearing was called by Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman in the private bus industry.

Quill charged the city administration with playing the "cheapest politics this city has ever seen" in its attempts to evade responsibility in seeing to it that the workers get the 40-hour week.

Thomas Fennell, an attorney for one of the lines, urged Kheel to use his authority to prevent the strike. Kheel replied the session was being held not to pass judgment but to ascertain the status of negotiations. He pointed out, however, that while last year the lines were under no obligation to bargain, now "there is an obligation" in view of the fact that the expiration date of the contract is only a short time off.

ARBITRATOR BACKS UNION ON PAY HIKE AT MACY'S

Arbitrator Theodore Kheel, ruling on a dispute between Macy's and Local 1-S, CIO United Department Store Workers, reversed Macy's interpretation of an earlier arbitration award granting full time workers a weekly raise of \$2.75 and ordered the payment of that amount to all people hired on or before April 2, 1952.

The arbitration over which Kheel presided was agreed to by Macy's after more than 1,000 workers had left their jobs last week in protest against the company's deducting

other increases previously given from the \$2.75.

The original award was handed down by Prof. Emmanuel Stein on Oct. 6.

Daily Worker Forum Friday on Stalin Article

John Pittman, Daily Worker foreign affairs editor, will analyze the second part of Joseph Stalin's recent article on world problems, at the forum this Friday night at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., under auspices of the Daily Worker.

Pittman will discuss "Peace Economy or War Economy" in the light of Stalin's article.

Hike Pay of Oakland Police, Firemen

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 25. (FP). — Police and firemen here have been granted a \$10 to \$50 monthly pay increases, effective immediately. The lowest grades, patrolmen and hosemen, were raised from \$365 to \$375 a month. The wage order affects 1,300.

Children's HOOTENANNY

A wonderful show, just for the kids, featuring Teddy Schwartz, Leon Bibb, Betty Sanders, the Puppeteers, dancing, refreshments. Adults must be accompanied by a child. Ages 2-12.

Sat., Nov. 29 — 2:00 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Admission: 75c (incl. tax)

A magnificent festival that will thrill every lover of folk song and dance.



MOTION IN ROSENBERG CASE CHARGES PERJURY

The charge that David Greenglass, key witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, committed perjury with the prosecutor's knowledge was made Monday by Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg defense attorney, in the U. S. District Court at Foley Square. The charge was made in the course of submitting motions for a new trial.

The defense also submitted affidavits from three world-famous scientists who termed Greenglass' testimony incredible. The three are Prof. Jacques S. Hadamard, mathematician, member of the French Academy of Sciences, great officer in the Legion of Honor, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Sciences, and in 1950 the honorary chairman of the International Congress of Mathematics; Prof. Thomas Reeve Kaiser, of the University of Manchester, an expert in nuclear physics, and James Gerald Crowther, author of 16 books on the history of science

and war-time director of the Scientific Department of the British Council.

The defense also charged that the prosecution knowingly permitted another witness, Ben Schneider, to testify falsely that the first time he had seen the Rosenbergs was the day he testified in court.

Set Strike Dec. 1 on Filmed Commercials

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 25.—The AFL Screen Actors Guild said today it was mailing notices to all members that a nationwide strike against makers of filmed television commercials will go into effect Dec. 1.

The Guild demand includes higher wages and restrictions on the re-use of filmed commercials, and additional payments to actors when commercials in which they appear are used more than once.

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OFFER PAY HIKE PROGRAM

A payroll cut of \$25,500,000 inflicted on city employees, on top of \$25,910,000 for the current year, as proposed by the headquarters staff of the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey, will be the last straw, the United Public Workers declared yesterday.

The UPW urged that \$12 per capita be returned by the state to New York City, under the Moore formula, instead of the present \$6.75. It also asked state legislation to authorize the city to tax

stock transfers, a rise in the real estate tax limit, and increases in the inheritance and corporation franchise taxes.

It urged the Mayor to call a three-day public, televised hearing, and enlist support for a people's lobby in Albany to help put through such a fiscal program, which, it declared, would permit a minimum annual salary of \$3,000 for city employees for a five-day 40-hour week, and a \$750 across-the-board wage increase.

SEAMEN DEMONSTRATE AT UN FOR CEASE-FIRE

A group of seamen demonstrating for an immediate cease-fire in front of the UN building Monday night got a friendly reception from UN employees.

The seamen carried placards urging a Korea cease-fire, with the prisoner-of-war issue subject to later negotiations. UN guards barred the workers from picketing the General Assembly building, and compelled them to rally in front of the office building.

As office workers emerged to

leave for home, however, they offered words of encouragement to the demonstrators.

The rally was held under the auspices of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

What's On?

Coming.

WELCOME to Jewish Young Folk Singers returned from Israel. Program new Israeli songs. Report on Israel. Free—everyone welcome Friday—November 26th—Thomas Jefferson—2113 White Plains Road Bronx. (Entrance Maran Place).

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH presents Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a Fireside Chat on "The Future of the Negro People in the South." Musical Program, refreshments, United Mutual Hall, 512 Lenox Ave. Friday, Nov. 26th at 8:30 p.m.

HOOTENANNY TICKETS for tonight's show and Sat. Nov. 29, still available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliners Music, People's Artists, 799 Broadway, GR 7-1341.

GET IN THE HOLIDAY MOOD AND ATTEND a gala thanksgiving party on Sat. Nov. 29th. There'll be songs by Al Wood, dramatic readings by Murray Karmelhar and others plus dancing. Loads of fun and wonderful food at the place that is fast becoming the most talked of social center for having a great time. That's the Jefferson School of Social Science 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.), Contr. \$1.00.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a second forum on Stalin's new article: "The Transition to Communism" new insights in philosophy and human development. Speakers: Howard Selsam and David Goldway on Sunday, Nov. 30th at 6:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1.00 (50 cents for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.)

let's talk turkey



and Chicken, roast beef, steaks, potroast and 1001 homemade delicacies

all served at the excellent restaurant

at the

Annual Labor Bazaar

Thursday - Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street

Bar — Entertainment — Puppet Shows for Kiddies — Dancing — and thousands of fine merchandise items donated by skilled labor sold at bargain prices

TICKETS: 50 cents — Children under 12 free at all ALP Clubs or at bazaar office and warehouse, 1 East 4th St. — CR 7-6964

AUSPICES: AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Camp Unity Reunion Dance

10-piece orch. — Bob McFerrin — Hesh Bernardi — Geraldine Overstreet — Bob & Louise DeCormier — Jeanne Kirstein

Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

Tonight! (Thanksgiving Eve)

\$1.25 in advance — \$2.00 at door (\$3.00 per box) (seats 19)

Call AL 5-8900 or 8901 for reservations

Thanksgiving

Hootenanny & Dance

Another exciting People's Artists production with Earl Robinson, Hope Faye, Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, Bill Robinson, Lillian Goodman, Variety Concert Group (featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Micholoff, Lebedev Gollina, Maria McElroy), Otis Morris and Orch. Tix: \$1.00 in advance (reserved), \$1.25 at door, at bookshops, People's Artists, GR 7-1341

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41 St.

WE CAN LIVE IN PEACE!

"In our meetings and talks with you we have learned that yours is a fine and peaceful people. We have made good friends here."

DAVID MANRING—U. S. athlete at a U. S. Soviet Olympics Banquet, Helsinki.

Thanksgiving Forum on Young America and the Soviet Union

Hear: ★ Alexander Bittleman
★ Doxey Wilkerson
★ Leon Wofsy
Cultural Program

Friday 8 p.m. | 69 W. 66 St.
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Admission 50 cents Sponsored by the New York State Labor Youth League

Helsinki, August, 1952